INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

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VOL. XXIV NO. 173 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1936 PRICE ONE ANNA

Spanish Rebels' Threat To Bomb Capital

Ultimatum Demands Cabinet Surrender

MINERS' BATTALION ROUTED

But Govt. Claim Situation Is Under Control

LISBON, July 20.

The rebel Spanish air force is reported to have given an ultimatum to the Government in Madrid threatening to bomb Government buildings unless the Cabinet surrenders.

The ultimatum is reported to have been sent from the Quatros Vientos aerodrome which is only a few miles from the Capital.

It is reported that the miners' battalions which rushed southward in lorries to check the rebel advance have been routed.—Reuter.

SITUATION REMAINS CONFUSED

LONDON, July 20.

The situation in Spain remains most confused. There has been no confirmation hitherto of the landing at Cadiz of Gen. Franco who, it is reported from Oran, telegraphed to the Spanish Premier protesting against the bombing of the population in Morocco, declaring that the Spanish restoration movement would soon completely triumph and inviting the Government to cease "useless bloodshed".

CADIZ BOMBARDED.

Meanwhile, according to a wireless message received in London, the Spanish rebel destroyer "Churucca" crossed from Melille with rebel troops and bombarded Cadiz. A Spanish official wireless message declares that Gen. Goded, leader of the revolt in Barcelona, has surrendered while Las Palmas reports that Tenerife and Las Palmas are under the control of the military authorities, who have ordered the workers who started a general strike to resume work to-morrow.—Reuter.

FRONTIER CLOSED

PARIS, July 20.

Reports say that the Spanish Frontier has been closed at Hendaye.

A general strike has broken out across the border. Shots were exchanged at San Sebastian and a number of casualties are reported.—Reuter.

MORATORIUM DECLARED

GIBRALTAR, July 20.

A message from Madrid says that all banking transactions throughout Spain have been suspended for 48 hours and moratorium has been declared.—Reuter.

GEN. MOLLA DENIES SURRENDER REPORT

PARIS, July 20.

The wireless station at Seville which the rebels control announced at 02/30 hours, according to a message from Rabat, that the provinces of Andalusia, Castilli (except Madrid), Aragon and Navarre are in the rebels' hands. It was added that there was no news from the provinces of Galacia, Asturias, Catalonia or Madrid.

"Petit Marocain" or Rabat publishes a proclamation stated to be broadcast from Seville by General Molla, contrary to the Madrid radio statement, "I have not surrendered. I am organising columns of which the first detachment are already marching to victory."—Reuter.

REBELS GAINING GROUND?

BAYONNE, July 20.

Messages reaching here appear to confirm that the revolutionary movement is gaining ground. Large armed forces are reported to be approaching Madrid from the Southern Provinces.

RUSH TO GIBRALTAR

GIBRALTAR, July 20.

Fears that Fascist airmen may swoop over Lalinea and make clean swoop of all "Red" extremists who have not yet surrendered resulted in panic and rush to Gibraltar. Over 6,000 refugees have arrived. It is reported from Morocco that native troops are fighting Lalinea. Many refugees here sleep in parks and warehouses. Local population shelter as many as they can. It is understood that two admiralty tugs are sailing for Malaga to embark British subjects.—Reuter.

SNIPERS ACTIVE IN SAN SEBASTIAN

BORDEAUX, July 20.

Shooting is reported to be continuing at San Sebastian by snipers armed with revolvers firing from hotel windows. Numerous persons were wounded.—Reuter.

FALL OF MADRID?

LONDON, July 20.

An unconfirmed report from Gibraltar reports the fall of Madrid.—Reuter.

BRITISH CRUISERS KEPT READY

LONDON, July 20.

It is learned that, besides the two destroyers at Gibraltar, two cruisers, "Cairo" and "Orion," are standing by at Plymouth ready to proceed immediately to Spanish ports, if necessary, to evacuate Britishers.

Meanwhile Reuter's Gibraltar correspondent reports that the British destroyer "Shamrock" is proceeding at full speed to Malaga which is reported to be still on fire.

The report of the fall of Madrid is stated to be unfounded. On the other hand a Paris message quotes the communique of the Spanish Minister of Interior declaring that seditious movement in Madrid has been quelled, that rebels in the provinces are surrendering and that rebel columns in the province of Segovia north of Madrid were bombed by the air force and retreated with many casualties.

On the other hand a Bayonne despatch says that General Molla is leading the rebel troops with artillery on Madrid from Logrono.—Reuter.

Conflicting Reports

LONDON, July 20.

Continued existence of turmoil in Spain is one positive fact. Otherwise many reports tend to cancel themselves out. For instance it is reported from Gibraltar that Madrid has fallen into the hands of rebels, whereas Reuter's Paris correspondent declares that rising in Montana barracks in Madrid was quelled immediately and the rebels surrendered.—Reuter.

SPAIN AND MALAGA IN THROES OF CIVIL WAR

GIBRALTAR, (4-33 a.m.): July 20.

Despite the rigorous censorship and the severance of all telephonic communication, it appears that civil war is raging in a wide area in Spain and Malaga, where a considerable portion of the British Colony is reported to be aflame.

Heavy fighting has occurred in the frontier town of Lalinea and numbers of wounded men and women are being brought to Gibraltar by the military and rushed to hospital. These include the Englishman Mr. Edward Marshall, ex-Manager of the Y M.C.A. at Gibraltar, who is suffering from bullet wounds.—Reuter.

A Paris message states:—

Don Quiroga, who resigned the Prime Ministership, arrived on the French Frontier accompanied by the Minister of the Interior and a high police official, according to "Le Figaro's" correspondent telephoning from the Frontier.

The correspondent states that when the Cabinet crisis arose suddenly and mysteriously yesterday morning, Don Quiroga, whom the rebels view with particular bitterness, since the death of the Rightist leader Senor Sotelo, conceded to his friends' requests to leave the capital.—Reuter.

OLYMPIC FIRE SPEEDS ON

Eight Thousand Visitors Witness First Ceremony

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON: July 20.

The first ceremony in connection with the Olympic Games began to-day with the kindling of the sacred flame at Olympia, after which started the 2,000-mile Torch Relay Race, traversing six European countries and arriving in Berlin, in time to light the Olympic Fire at the opening of the Olympiad on the 1st of August.

Eight thousand persons in stifling hot weather, saw the flames kindled by sun and carried for blessing to the special altar by 12 maidens, Pindar's Olympic Oath, chanted by the first runner, Condylis, "Citizens of the Olympia repeat Oath, light torch from flame on altar and start on the first stage of the journey." Each runner will run approximately one kilometre. Over 3,000 runners are taking part.

The torch passes the Bulgarian Frontier on Thursday.

King George of Greece was present at the impressive ceremony at Athens Olympic Stadium, where elaborate arrangements were made to receive the runners.

QUIET IN MOROCCO

TANGIER, July 20.

Spanish Morocco is now quiet owing to the intervention of the Sultan who expressed disapproval of the bombardment of Ceuta, Melilla and Larache wherein Moorish lives are endangered. The zone has been now opened to non-Spanish traffic and all sorts of vehicles have been requisitioned. Sympathies of three Spanish warships at Tangier are doubtful.—Reuter.

Hailey's New Title

LONDON: July 20.

Sir Malcolm Hailey will assume the title of Lord Hailey of Shahpur and New Port Pagnell. He will take his seat in the Lords on July 29.—Reuter's Special.

FLOOD MENACE IN GORAKHPUR

River Bund Bursts Inundating Several Villages

LUCKNOW, July 20.

Fifty villages are reported to be under water as a result of the bursting of the embankment of River Tapti near the village Maheva in District Gorakhpur last night, wires the "Pioneer's" Gorakhpur correspondent.

The river has been rising steadily since the last week and the villagers living along the bank of the river were warned by the authorities to be ready to vacate their houses on short notice. Nothing happened till about 11 last night, when suddenly the band burst at Maheva and overflowed the banks. The villagers were rudely awakened at midnight by the roar of water rushing into their huts from the river. The service of every available boat was requisitioned and rescue work was taken in right earnest in the marooned villages. Evacuation was rendered difficult owing to darkness and it is feared that many lives are lost.

People are pouring into the city in an endless stream and harrowing accounts of flood havoc have been given.

According to the "Pioneer's" correspondent, the river is advancing to the city and a part of the Railway line and golf course is already under water.—United Press.

Dt. MAGISTRATE AND PRAJAMANDAL

Alleged Confidential Circulars To Stiffle Its Activities

(From Our Correspondent)

NAVSARI, July 18.

Confidential circulars are alleged to have been circulated by the District Magistrate among his subordinates urging them to check all activities of the Prajamandal.

The Working Committee of the Prajamandal has recently passed a resolution which clarifies many issues, supposed to have been raised by Dewan Saheb during conversations with Prajamandal officials.

It is learnt that the General Secretary of the Prajamandal had met Dewan Saheb a couple of days ago but no light has been thrown on their talks.

Brighter Prospects Of Settlement

BARODA, July 19.

The Working Committee of the Baroda State Prajamandal has passed several resolutions: (1) declaring itself as an independent organization, (2) and as an institution intending to serve the State and People. The plea of no-tax campaign or Civil Disobedience movement, coming from the official side has been disowned. The Secretary has explained all details to Dewan Sir V. T. Krishnamacharya. Hence there are brighter prospects for a settlement.

The Prajamandal leaders are reticent about the negotiations.—United Press.

HINDLEKER SUFFERS FROM EYE-TROUBLE

But Will Definitely Play In Second Test

LONDON, July 20.

Hindlekar is having trouble with his eyes but the trouble is not serious. He is definitely playing in the second Test. He saw an oculist in London to-day.—Reuter's Special.

ENGLISH CRICKETERS FOR AUSTRALIA

LONDON, July 20.

The first seven cricketers invited to tour Australia comprise Allen (who has accepted Captaincy), Robins, Hammond, Leyland, Verity, Fishlock and Hardstaff.—Reuter's Special.

TERRORISM IN INDIA

Improvement In Situation: Still Police Vigilance Is Necessary

LONDON, July 20.

In the House of Commons replying to the Duchess of Atholl, Mr. Butler said that the terrorist situation in India had improved, but it still demanded the vigilance of police. The figures which he was issuing compared favourably with the previous year. Mr. Butler was likewise issuing a statement giving details or arms seizures during the last twelve months.—Reuter.

VENUE OF NEXT CONGRESS SESSION

M. P. C. C. Executive Decides To Hold It At Faizpur

(From Our Correspondent)

JALGAON, (By Mail.)

The Executive Committee of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee passed the following resolution in its Bhusaval meeting on Sunday:—

(1) The Committee considered the proposal for holding the next session of the Congress at Phulgaon, instead of at Faizpur and thought it unnecessary to place the Phulgaon proposal before the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee.

(2) This Committee appeals to the Maharashtra public to help with full enthusiasm and vigour in making the Faizpur session a complete success.

It also appealed to all the Congress- Committees to make as many members of the Reception Committee as possible.

The first meeting of the Reception Committee should be held in the first week of September to appoint various sub-committees to consider estimates and the budget of the Congress.

ITALIAN TROOPS IN LIBYA

First Contingent Of 1,000 Men Withdrawn

ROME, July 20.

The first contingent of Italian troops, withdrawn from Libya in accordance with Signor Mussolini's pledge to reduce the Libyan garrison immediately the British home fleet is recalled from the Mediterranean, arrived in Genoa from Benghasi. They number 1,000 and belong to the Trento Division. They have been in Libya for a year.—Reuter.

Former Northern Command Officer Promoted

LONDON, (By Mail.)

Major General D.J.C.K. Bernard, who, for four years, was Brigadier, General Staff, Northern Command, H. Q. at Murree, India, has been promoted Commander of the 5th Division.

The official War Office announcement of his promotion states that the appointment takes effect from about May, 1937, in succession to Major General C. W. Howard.

Aged 54, Major General Bernard has been Director of Recruiting and Organisation at the War Office since 1934. From 1930-34 he served on the General Staff, Northern Command, in India.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

"MORE WAGES" DEMAND AT MANCHESTER.

LONDON: July 20.

It is understood that following the meeting of Cotton Spinners of Manchester, it was decided to make an immediate application for wage increase of 1|8d. in the pound. Employers are meeting within a fortnight to consider the matter, which affects 120,000 workers. It is also understood that workers in the Cloth Section will apply to-morrow for an increase of 3d. in the pound.—Reuter.

Amarnath's Challenge To Cricket Board

WITHDRAWS APOLOGY AND ASKS FOR INQUIRY

Suggests "C. K." Should Lead India In Second Test Match

NEW DELHI: July 20.

"You have seen the result of the Lancashire match and also the English Press comments on Major Nayudu's captaincy. I can boldly say that every member of the Team would be glad to play under Naidu.

If we are to make any impression in the Second Test, India should field their best side and Nayudu should lead the side.

TARGET OF ENGLISH HUMOUR

Sitting here nobody can see things as I have seen them and the Board of Control should take this suggestion immediately, if they do not wish to be continually ridiculed. Our tactical error in the field has been the target of English humour."

Thus declared Amarnath, the Indian Cricketer in the course of a Press interview.

APOLOGY WITHDRAWN

Referring to himself Amarnath said: "Now that I have been disgraced publicly I do not make any apology, because I know that I have no reason to apologise. It was only with the object of doing my best for the team that I was anxious to go back signing any form of apology that would assist me to that end."

CHALLENGE TO BOARD

Concluding he challenges the Cricket Control Board to publish Major Brittain-Jones' report and his statement, and leave the public to judge. He then suggested that the whole case should be judged by Prince Duleep Singhji of Navanagar.

LET DULEEPSINGH JUDGE

Amarnath Challenges Independent Inquiry

NEW DELHI: July 20.

Amarnath, the Indian Test-cricketer, passed through Delhi to-day on his way from Bhopal to Lahore.

Interviewed by the Associated Press Amarnath said: "It will serve no useful purpose to appear before the Board of Cricket Control again in the role of a sinner. I have already suffered enough humiliation by apologising from door to door. If my Association chooses to take up my case, I shall furnish all details. Whether I shall play International Cricket again is a matter of doubt, but I shall certainly continue to play cricket because I love the game.

WANTED INQUIRY.

"I am not indispensable to any team and nobody is; but if I am to play for India again, the Board must institute an independent enquiry into my case and obtain a public apology from the guilty party whether it is myself or the Captain and Manager. If they have done wrong, there is no reason why they should be ashamed to confess their error and express publicly their unreserved apology since I was asked to admit my guilt even before any enquiry was made."

NO IMPARTIAL RECOGNITION.

Amarnath did not wish to comment on the allegations against him by the Manager, but remarked that his words (at Lord's) were spoken in Punjabi, which are of common expression, but likely to be misunderstood. He wondered if the developments were in keeping with the Board's constitution and emphasised that the entire episode had not been given impartial recognition.

DISCIPLINE OR JOKE.

Referring to the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram's last statement, Amarnath said: "Is it 'strict discipline' or a joke that the Captain of an international touring side should withdraw his own words twice?"

Amarnath thinks that the whole episode should be judged by Duleep Singhji.

Amarnath

12 ASSOCIATIONS VOTE FOR HIM.

In anticipation of Amarnath's departure, his luggage was left in Bombay with instructions to send them overland from Marseilles.

It is understood that 12 Associations out of 17 favoured Amarnath's return and one remained neutral.

LAST MINUTE CHANGE.

Explaining the position Amarnath said: "Till 1-30 p.m. on Saturday last I was under the impression that I was returning to England to join the team. In fact, my wardrobe trunk was sent to Bombay by a special messenger with instructions to send it overland from Marseilles, as I was only taking two bats and some flannels and my cricket boots with me. After lunch on that fatal Saturday, a message was conveyed to me that the President had decided that I was not to go. I telephoned to the shipping office at Bombay and found that my luggage had left by the English Mail Boat that afternoon. Originally I had planned to see my parents at Lahore, but I was told that I may have to go straight to Jodhpur or Allahabad. So I wrote to my people in Lahore on Saturday morning that I could not see them.

"When the President received the

(Continued on page 7)

TABULATED ADLETS ONE Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted permanently organisers in every city. Rs. 30 p.m. plus commission. Cash security of Rs. 500 against stocks. Jaspher Thomas & Co., 231, Hornby Road, Bombay. 6594.

Wanted Clerks, Actors and Actresses to act in talkie film. Apply stating age, with postage. Rishkul Rajendra & Co., Lucknow. 6897.

Wanted 7 M.B.B.S. Doctors, F.R.C.S. M.D., Veterinary Surgeons as Professors, Teachers, Lady Doctors, Nurses, Engineers, Spinning Weaving Masters. Apply G. M. Dalal & Co. 14 Hamam Street. Rajabahadur Mansion 2nd flour Fort. 6599.

Wanted 8 M.B.B.S. doctors and veterinary surgeons for foreign Govt. service. Salary Rs. 175-500. Apply, Secretary Goldwyn, Low-Bow (India) Co; 144, Esplanade Rd. Bombay. 6600.

Wanted 15 Second Guards, 10 Clerks for Railway department. Apply with four annas stamps. Box No. 6592, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted immediately two hardworking men for permanent outdoor sales work, Bombay and suburbs. Starting pay Rs. 50 plus commissions. Deposit Rs. 200. Apply with full particulars. Box 6591, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted canvasser for selling Law Books Small pay plus commission. Rs. 100 deposit. Apply Box No. 6590, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Branch Manager on Rs. 100—20—300 p.m., for a reliable Bank. Apply to Post Box 10403, Calcutta. (3488).

Wanted a person to collect rent from a block of buildings situated near the Bombay Central Station. Monthly rent comes to Rs. 6,000 approximately. Cash security Rs. 6,000 essential. Apply Box No. 3554, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted 7 M.B.B.S. Doctors—Some with foreign qualifications, on Rs. 175-350 and Veterinary Surgeon as Professor on Rs. 300-500 p.m. for Foreign Govt. service. Interview Bombay. Apply with testimonials and photo. Box 6577, "Bombay Chronicle."

49. HOMOEOPATHY.

Bengal Homoeo Medical College with which is attached the Hindu Hospital, Principal 32 years' Experience Homoeopathic Dr. J. C. Banerjee. Session from June. Hospital with 30 beds more than 100 patients in out door, own Dessection. Well equipped unseen Laboratory, etc.: 50 freeships and half freeships. Special arrangements for lady students. Morning, Day and Night Class. (6531).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Matric Classes for October Examination commenced at Desai's Coaching Classes, Kavarana Building, Dhobi Talao, Bombay. (6567)

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Monthly-Payments: 10 x 16 For 150. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar (6392)

70. ESTATES & PROPERTIES.

Kapurthala Estate in Mussoorie. For immediate sale. Whole or in parts. His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala being desirous of purchasing property in some other residential hill station the Chateau-de-Kapurthala Estate in Mussoorie including St. Helens, St. Helens Cottage, Wycliff and other subsidiary buildings is offered for immediate sale. The Chateau is a palatial building suitable for Ruling Princes. Beautiful garden, Unrivalled situation. Replete with all modern comforts. The property has no equal in Mussoorie. Detailed particulars to bonafide purchasers only from Sanon Brothers, Estate Agents, Mussoorie. (6558)

99. MACHINERY WANTED.

Immediate Necessity.—We want one Carnish or Lancashire 150 lbs. Steam Pressure Pakka and one 30 H.P. Steam Engine, quite complete in working order. having with present certificate. who desire to sell, may apply with cost to:—The Manager The Tarabhil Mills, P. O. Hapur Distt. Meerut (U. P.). 6553.

136. SILK-COTTON-WOOL.

Get high class silk for shirtings and suitings at cheap rates. Easy payments accepted. Call or write. Campbell & Co. (Bombay), 6, Rampart Row, Fort. 6596.

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices.

THE ORIENT PICTURES CORPORATION, LTD.,
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the shareholders of the above Co., will be held at the office of Messrs. H. M. Mehta & Co., 125, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, 11th August, 1936, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to consider the annexed report and to pass such resolution in connection with the disposal of the remaining assets of the Company as may be considered necessary and to consider such other work as may be brought before the said meeting, and to dissolve the Co.

Bombay, dated the 13th July, 1936.

S. M. CHOTIA,
Liquidator.

C|o. H. M. Mehta & Co.,
125, Esplanade Road, Fort.
Bombay.

3580.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Notice re: Malabar sailing.

The s.s. "NETRAVATI" will sail at Noon to-morrow the 21st July, 1936, from G Shed, Prince's Dock for Cochin. The vessel will also call at Calicut and Alleppey (weather permitting). She will carry both Cargo and Passengers who must be on board by 11 a.m.

KILLICK NIXON CO.,
Agents.

100, Frere Road
Bombay, 20th July, 1936.

3578.

WE TEST SIGHT by the latest and best methods, known to Optical Science.

Our consultants are English Qualified Opticians. Fellows of the British Optical Association and Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians.

LAWRENCE & MAYO, LTD.
(Incorporated in England)
274, Hornby Road, Bombay.
For Appointment 'Phone 21827.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VIII, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament and one Codicil of Mamad Jafer Muraj, late of Bombay Khoja Ismail Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Landlord, residing at Sandhurst Road without the Fort of Bombay Deceased.

(1) ALIMAMADBHAI JAFER DATOO, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Palkhi Moholla without the Fort of Bombay; (2) HUSEN ALIMAMAD REMTALLA also of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Land-lord, residing at Peddar Road, without the Fort of Bombay and (3) KHATIJABAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased also of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Sandhurst Road, without the Fort of Bombay the surviving Executors named in the said Will and Codicil of the said deceased Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SAJBA SHANKER RANGNEKAR, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid; this 10th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six and in the first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI,

The 10th day of July, 1936.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL & CO.,
Petitioners Attorneys.

3581

Public Notices.

THE SHAHABAD CEMENT CO., LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

SHARE SCRIP, bearing No. 5266/67 in respect of two Shares of the Shahabad Cement Co., Ltd. standing in the name of Sheik Inayatullah Khansamia have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of this should be notified within one month to the Registered Office of the Company, Shahabad (Deccan), otherwise duplicate of same will be issued to the undersigned, the present holder of the shares.

HAMIDULLAH and
MST. LIAQUAT,
Son and daughter of Sheik Inayatullah.
Sarai Tarin Mohalla Chakli (Sambhal), Dt. Moradabad (U. P.)

Bombay, July 21, 1936.

6598.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for supplying One 150 KVA Transformer and the HT Switchgear to the Municipal Pump House in the Ellis Bridge Area, so as to reach the Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality on or before 5th August, 1936. Copy of the specification can be had from the office of the Undersigned on payment of Re. 1.

Dated 17th July, 1936.
(Sd.) J. S. MALIK,
Municipal Engineer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

3579.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HURJIVAN VALJI of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our Office No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Cavel Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 178 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 26, New No. 169, Old Survey Nos. 252 and 122 and New Survey No. 199 (part) Cadastral Survey No. 706 of the Bhuleshwar Division and bounded on the East by the property of Josa Gomes on the West by the property of Nusserwanji Jamsetjee Andhearoo on the North partly by the property of Nowroji Pitalwalla and partly by a passage and on the South by the property of Jose Caetano De Souza which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3837 and Street No. 191G and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 18 day of July, 1936.
MERWANJI KOLA & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

3571.

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha
O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE
To Japan Via
SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer		Arrival		Departure	
Sumatra	Maru	11th	July	27th	July
Taijin	,,	24th	,,	9th	Aug.
Ohio	,,	27th	,,		
Kifuku	,,	8th	Aug	23rd	,,
Shunko	,,	23rd	,,	8th	Sept.
Pacific	,,	26th	,,	16th	,,
Argun	,,	8th	Sept.	23rd	,,

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, LTD.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Taj Building, Hornby Road,
Bombay.
Telephone: 22084.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN"

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21317.

AUCTION SALE OF FULL PRESS BALES OF STRIPPINGS AND HESSIAN, LARGE QUANTITIES, OF COTTON AND IMITATION SILK WASTE DROPPINGS, DIRTY BONDAS, STRIPPINGS, HARD WASTE, GUNNIES, ETC. (DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER).

Under instructions and for the benefit of whom it may concern, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (TO-DAY) TUESDAY, the 21st July at 3 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the open plot at Reay Road, opp. Cotton Depot. Tram Lines:—

Large quantities of cotton and imitation silk waste, droppings, dirty Bondas, strippings, hard waste, gunnies, all in loose conditions and full pressed bales of strippings and hessian all damaged by fire and water.

The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

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GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO RICH PEOPLE.

Auction sale of about 200 years old Real Cashmere, woollen shawls, one lot jary embroidered bed sheets and Nechas, and clothings, Ivory walking sticks with gold handles, jewel boxes, cash boxes, etc.

(TO-MORROW) WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of July, 1936, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at 6-12, Bruce Street, Fort, in the show room, Messrs. D. MISTRY & CO, Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction sale under instructions from the party concerned property of a deceased comprising.

Very old Cashmere embroidered Shawls, embroidered bed sheets, towels, table cloths, etc. Real Ivory walking sticks.

Also one 8 cylinder 7 seater Hupmobile Motor in good condition.

Property on view. Condition of sale: A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

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AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Municipality (Impts.) Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 24TH JULY, 1936, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Street Nos. 130-136 and 257A: 2-4: 4A Case Nos. 215, 229 and 230, Mahomedally Road and Bibijan Street.

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AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Monday.

Deoji Keshavji (25) who is alleged to have attempted to remove a necklace from the neck of a child at New Charni Road yesterday was remanded for ten days at the Girgaum Court to-day.

Bhikoo Sakaram a Khalasi of prow No. 5679, now at Coal Bunder, Mazgaon, was arrested at Parbadevi yesterday afternoon.

It is alleged that he committed theft of clothes valued at Rs. 40 belonging to the Tindal of the prow.

The police were able to recover part of the property from a room at Parbadevi.

Sakaram was put up before the Mazaon Court to-day and remanded to custody till the 27th July

"Death was caused by fracture of the base of the skull and laceration of brain due to his having accidentally come into contact with a train in motion under the Byculla Bridge."

This was the verdict returned by the Coroner's jury, at the inquest held to-day on the death of Shaligram Balgovind, a lever-man, in the G. I. P. Railway.

The excise police arrested Shivram yesterday evening at Byculla station.

It is alleged that he was transporting illicitly distilled liquor from the suburbs.

Shivram was to-day, put up before the Presidency Magistrate Additional Court, Mazagaon and remanded to custody till July 27.

Three men, Lemshah Adharlur, Gulbahar Miyabardan Shah and Tanoo Sonoo, were produced before the Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon.

It is alleged that they assisted Namroz Phairoz, who forcibly, took possession of six saris from one Bhumana Sayna, a stranger to Bombay on the night of the 17th. Phairoz has already been arrested and remanded to custody The above accused were arrested yesterday night and two of the saris were recovered from them.

They were remanded to police custody till the July 25.

One of the partners in M. K. J. Motor Transport Company at Wadi Bunder was paid Rs. 590 by one of his creditors on Sunday morning. Rs. 100 of this was in silver. He handed over Rs. 97 to the watchman and went out for a shave. A quarter of an hour later he returned to the garage of the Company and found the money missing.

The watchman, Alim Khan Ubakh Khan was therefore arrested on suspicion. He was placed before the Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon and was remanded to custody till July 27.

"On Sunday, the 19th July at about 6-30 a.m. a cattle train was coming to the Grant Road station from Bombay Central.

"As the train was steaming into the platform scores of Pathans jumped over the railings of the station and rushed towards the train. They tried to get into a wagon containing buffaloes. As the deceased was stepping on the footboard he lost his balance and fell down. His thighs were severed from his body under the wheels."

This was the account given by Ratanlal Hiralal a hamal at Grant Road, at the inquest held to-day on the death of Mahmood Abdul Satar, a Pathan Hamal yesterday morning.

The Coroner's Jury recorded a verdict of accidental death by avulsion of both lower extremities.

"The deceased was madly rushing into a goods train at Grant Road, while the train was in motion. He accidentally lost his balance and was crushed under the train," the Coroner added.

Lawrence F. Nunes who was arrested on a charge of keeping a common gaming house was acquitted by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, third Court to-day.

The Magistrate passed severe strictures on the punter, who was characterised as an untrustworthy witness. The defence alleged that the accused for Rs. 80 to go to his native place which was refused.

In this case the prosecution story was that on May 12 last the room of the accused at Great Western Building was raided by the police after the bogus punter had negotiated a bet.

The accused in his defence stated that the punter used to come to him and to others in the building and pester them to bet on figures which he brought from some sadhus. The punter was, however, not given any heed by the accused nor his friends.

On the day in question the punter came and asked the accused to lay a bet on two sure figures brought from a sadhu and when the accused refused to accede to the request, the punter asked the accused to note the figures for him and took out Rs. 2.

He then told him that he would persuade another person to lay a bet and went out of the room. Then the police entered the room and raided it.

In cross-examination the punter contradicted the statements of the police constable. He stated he was without any occupation.

The Magistrate accepted the defence plea and ordered the accused to be acquitted.

Mr. R. Thanawalla appeared for the prosecution, Mr. Ardeshir Birdie defended the accused.

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Grave Charge Against Major

Police Allege He Drove Away Car After Knocking Girl Down

BOMBAY, Monday.

Allegations that he knocked down a European girl of four and drove away after the accident, were made by the Colaba Police against Major U. W. Adams when they put him before the Presidency Magistrate, third Court, to-day.

The Police further stated that when they traced the car and arrested the Major, he was under the influence of liquor.

STORY IN COURT

Major U. W. Adams, R. A. O. Corps, who was arrested on charges of rash driving and causing the death of a European child Muriel Eleanor Williams aged 4, was to-day placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay.

The accused was released on bail of Rs. 200 with one surety in like amount.

The Colaba police presenting the application for the remand of the accused in Military custody stated that on Saturday evening the child in custody of an Ayah was walking on the extreme left of the road at Colaba when a car knocked her down and drove away at a fast speed.

The child was picked up, and rushed to the British Military Hospital but died at 9 p.m.

During the course of investigations the police traced the car to a bungalow at Upper Colaba and arrested Major Adams. He was, it is alleged, under the influence of liquor at the time.

The car was examined and it was found that it had blood stains on the left mudguard. The door handle on the left side of the car had been wrenched off and it is found on the scene of the accident.

Mr. Vimadalal appeared for the accused and applied for bail.

BOMBAY BARONET IN CAR ACCIDENT

Vehicle Skids And Dashes Into Taxi

A car driven by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy skidded while rounding a corner on Sunday night in Poona and crashed into a stationary taxi.

Both cars were damaged, and some of the occupants of Sir Jamsetjee's car sustained shock and one or two cuts from broken glass.

TRANSPORTATION FOR MURDER

Mr. Justice Sen at the High Court Sessions sentenced Abdullakhan Sadatkhan to transportation for life on the jury finding him guilty of murder.

The accused, who was employed in the Spring Mill, got into a fit of frenzy and fatally stabbed a jobber and caused grievous hurt to a mill-worker on April 20.

DHOBIS THREATEN TO CHARGE MORE

The Secretary of the Bombay Dhobis' Union in its latest communique states that hitherto no satisfactory reply has been made by the Municipal Commissioner as regards the restoration of the old rents and cancellation of increase.

At their meeting held on Sunday at Dhobiwada, Marine Lines, it has been decided that the public of Bombay should be informed that should the Municipality not listen to the Union's demand, the Dhobis of Bombay will be compelled to increase their rate of charges per each clothing to meet the increase demanded by the Municipality.

ARCHBISHOP'S CONDITION BETTER

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Bombay, Dr. J. de Lima, who is lying seriously ill at Belgaum, is reported to be slightly better today.

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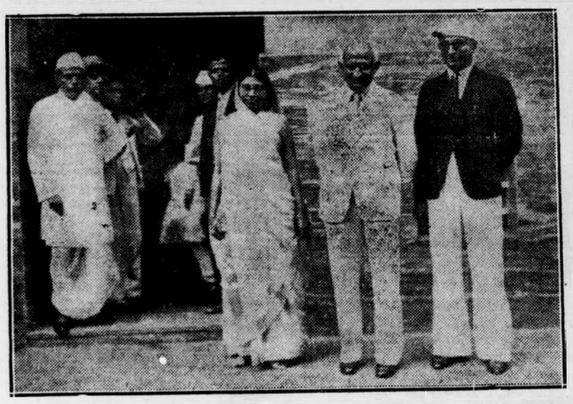
Applicants should possess C.M.B. Diploma and previous experience as Matron or Assistant Matron. Applications with particulars as to nationality, age and previous experience, with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned before the 15th August, 1936. Candidates must be prepared for interview at their own cost.

S. SUBBA RAO,
Senior Surgeon,
MYSORE GOVERNMENT.

BANGALORE:
10th July, 1936.



A tea party was given in honour of Mr. J. Alwa on Saturday when Mr. Bhulabhai Desai presided. Picture shows (left to right) Mr. D. S. Bajpai, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Mr. Alwa.

FAMINE RELIEF IN KHULNA

More Funds Needed As Distress Will Spread From September

The Secretary of the Ramkrishna Mission has issued the following in connection with the famine relief work in Khulna.

Our workers from the relief centres inform us that they apprehend that distress and difficulties will be more acute after some time, when the cultivation which is now going on, will be finished. So more relief will be required from September.

Our last weekly distribution in Shyamnagar Thana of the Khulna district amounted to 83 mds. 26 srs. amongst 1648 recipients of 31 villages. From the Joyrambati centre in the Bankura district 6 mds. 5srs. of rice was distributed amongst 188 recipients of 10 villages last week.

Considering the intensity and the extent of distress, our efforts to mitigate the miseries of the millions may be very humble. Yet we feel that our areas should be extended. So far we have not undertaken new areas for want of funds. But we hope the generous public will be more responsive to our repeated appeals for the services of suffering humanity. Kindly send your contributions to: The President Ramkrishna Mission, Belur Math P. O., Howrah Dist. (Bengal).

Contributions.

The following are noteworthy contributions for our Famine Relief Fund:—

A friend, Poona Rs. 800. Raja Radharaman, Pilibhit Rs. 300 as. 12. Screen Corporation Ltd. (Rupabani Charity Show) Rs. 253 as. 4. Mr. M. S. Todywalla, Bombay Rs. 121. Mr. Dayaram of Messrs. Dayaram & Co. Calcutta Rs. 100. Mr. P. C. Kar, Calcutta, Rs. 100. Dr. Peter Boike, Calcutta, Rs. 100.

TROUBLE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

The Secretary of the Municipal Workers' Union writes:

A public meeting of the Municipal Workers was held in the Foras Road Gardens under the auspices of the Municipal Workers' Union, Bombay, to protest against the alleged ill-treatment received at the hands of the Workshop authorities and the sudden dismissal of the workers, like Gajanan Khema who have served the Municipality for more than 15 years, without a notice. Mrs. Maniben Mulji presided.

Mr. Deshpande explained the situation and condition of the workers in the Workshop at Foras Road. He quoted the instance of Mr. Gajanan Khema. He further suggested that they must all be united and be prepared to take a strong stand if any such incident was repeated in the workshop.

Trouble Everywhere.

Mrs. Mulji then replied out a few cases from the correspondence and further explained that every department, like the workshop, does not pay the required attention towards the workers. The Road Department had a lot of trouble. In Ashphalt the wages of the workers were unnecessarily curtailed and the right of seniority was so many times overlooked. Recently it was found that a good deal of time was lost in paying the Provident Fund to the workers after their retirement and for giving loans from the same.

She requested the workers to stand firmly by the Union and fight for the cause till the end. Mr. Jhabwalla then spoke a few words and the following resolution was passed unanimously.

"This meeting of the Municipal Workers strongly protests against the sudden dismissal of workers without a previous notice and the unhealthy attitude of the Workshop authorities in failing to forward the true report from the workers".

JOACHIM ALWA FETED

Worker In National Cause Embarks On Legal Career

A large and representative gathering responded on Saturday to the invitation of Seth Fakirmahomed Currimbhoy Laljee Sojun, a well-known business magnate of Bombay, to wish good fortune to Mr. Joachim Alwa who has been enrolled as a practising Advocate.

Mr. Sajun welcoming the guests said that it was a unique occasion for him to be able to give public expression to the high esteem in which he held the guest of honour, Mr. Joachim Alwa. His magnificent record of public service and unstinted sacrifices made by him in the cause of national good claimed for him the respect and esteem of every one. The notable personages present that evening, a judge of the High Court, leading luminaries of the legal, medical and journalistic professions, and prominent members in public life, was a sufficient indication of the interest manifested by them in the young Advocate's career.

He wished Mr. Alwa all success in the new field chosen by him.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai in a witty speech endorsed the praiseworthy sentiments expressed by the host and added that when he accepted the invitation he had made it clear, that Mr. Joachim Alwa should not look to him as a future client, but who can tell, Mr. Desai added amidst cheers.

Mr. Joachim Alwa was known to him for about seven years and he greatly admired his qualities of leadership and integrity which had won for him the confidence of his fellow workers. He had no doubt in his mind that these qualities will carry him high in the noble profession he had chosen for his career.

Messages regretting their inability to be present were read from: Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mayor of Bombay, Mr. Kenneth Mc I. Kemp, Advocate-General, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Stanley Jepson, and Mr. K. F. Nariman.

Amongst those present were Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia, Messrs. Bhulabhai J. Desai, B. G. Horniman, S. A. Brelvi, J. S. Pereira, M. Brown, Frank Oliveira, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Dr. J. A. Colaco, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Miss Cissie Ferreira and a host of other ladies and gentlemen.

The guests spent an enjoyable evening and before the party broke up Mr. Sajun garlanded Mr. Joachim Alwa and called for three cheers to which those present lustily responded.

TEACHING OF CLASSICAL MUSIC

Musician's Offer

(From A Correspondent)

A vigorous plea to preserve and to improve orthodox methods and techniques of classical music was made, by Messrs. Indravijaya Desai and Dhunprasad, in the addresses they delivered to a gathering at Jai's place, Vile Parle, on the 9th instant.

The speeches were preceded by a musical programme of Master Vasant, the principal singer of the evening, expressed his willingness to place his services at the disposal of young aspiring enthusiasts, who are anxious to master the rudiments of the Indian classical music.

Mrs. Helen Wills Moody is to compete in the National mixed doubles championships, to be held at the Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill (Mass.) from August 24 to 29. Her partner may be D. Budge.

War Veteran Collapses While Batting And Passes Away

Major R. L. W. Herrick, D.S.O., a well-known cricketer, second-in-command of the Royal Deccan Horse, stationed at Poona, died of heart-failure on the cricket field on Sunday afternoon.

Major Herrick was playing for Poona Club against the Warwickshire. He had scored 42 when he suddenly collapsed.

He was removed to the pavilion where efforts were made to restore him. He temporarily revived but again collapsed and died.

The deceased officer, who had a brilliant war record, had been suffering from Malaria and had complained of shortness of breath in the morning.

Mr. Hawes Honoured

A Tea Party was given at Ballard Pier Hotel, Mole Station, at 4 p.m. on Saturday in honour of Major E. H. Hawes, M.B.E., J.P., Chief Inspector of Customs, on the title bestowed upon him by Government.

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End treatment by gently patting face dry with a soft towel. Repeat night and morning. See the difference a few weeks can make.

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SOCCER SHOTS

League Championship And Rovers Cup

(BY "WHISTLE.")

The Harwood League Season is nearing its end and this week will see its conclusion. It is interesting to note that the championship has eluded all the teams so far, after raising the hopes in one or the other of them. In the first half of the League, the Heavy Battery from Colaba made a strong bid for the title. But it fell away later in the Season, the two civilian teams, the Bombay Gymkhana and the Bombay City being chiefly responsible for the overthrow.

The Durhams, the last year's champions, did not appear to be as strong as last year and when their first team left for Calcutta to participate in the I. F. A. Shield tournament it was feared that they would lose even the second place to the Somersets. It looked, therefore, certain that the 3rd Field Brigade from Kirkee who stood second in the Table last year, would claim the championship this season.

Civilians Upset Calculations

All calculations were, however, upset during last week. The civilians were again responsible for the intriguing position. The Gymkhana which has been showing marked improvement as a team conquered the artillerymen from Colaba by the substantial margin of three goals. This defeat threw the R. N. out of the championship area altogether. The second surprise of the week was the reverse met by the Somersets at the hands of the Bombay City. It was, indeed a creditable performance on the part of the civilians to account for the Poona Infantrymen, although the latter should have won on merits. Finally the second string of the Durhams who were acting, in the place of their senior team defeated the Field Brigade, though by the narrowest of margins, in an exceedingly good game and brought their chances of winning the championship again much nearer.

Fate In Balance.

Now the position is that the Durhams and the Field Brigade have equal number of points in their favour with only one match to play. Both of them are to meet the Colaba Gunners. If both manage to win, the championship may be decided on goal average. That is not, however, a very satisfactory way of deciding a championship. I hope that the W.I.F.A. would arrange another match between the Durhams and the Field Brigade to decide the issue. Of course if one or the other of them go down to the Colaba Gunners or even draw with them which is not very unlikely, then the championship will be deservedly and justifiably claimed by their conquerors.

While talking of the championship, it will not be fair to omit the wooden-spoon from discussion. The Bombay Gymkhana which at one time was spotted for that position, steered clear of it safely by defeating the Transit Section and R. A., Colaba, during the week. It now rests with the section and the city to decide who would remain at the bottom of the ladder. Any way, the city has performed much better of late to deserve the better luck.

Rovers Cup

The Rovers Cup which is unquestionably the most important Soccer Turnament on this side of India, is out to beat all previous records as far as quality of entrants are concerned. The W.I.F.A. has at last realised that it does not pay to invite military teams from upcountry without consideration of their reputation and strength. They have found to their cost that some of the mofussil teams play nothing but mediocre football and their appearance on the Cooperage creates but little interest among the football fans. The money spent on their travelling is generally wasted as they bring no return in gate money. Even when some of the best military teams play, they do not evoke half the interest among the public as an Ind'an team of quality does. The lesson was brought home to the W.I.F.A. authorities by the Bangalore Muslims last year.

Special Inducements.

Special inducements were, therefore, offered to Indian teams from upcountry. The result is that some of the most outstanding teams in the country have sent in their entries. The Mahomedan Sporting from Calcutta, All-Blues from Jamshedpur Bangalore Muslims from Bangalore, Delhi Young Men from the Imperial City and Afghan Club from Peshawar present a magnificent array representing various parts of the country. The Mahomedan Sporting need no introduction to the football fans of this city. They played in the Rovers a few years ago and created an excellent impression. But they were not half as good then as they are to-day. By winning the Calcutta League championship for the last three years they have exhibited their formidable character. Most probably they are the strongest Indian side in the country. They are sure to be the favourites of the tournament. On the last occasion they came here, their secretary had promised me that they would try for the cup again. I hope they would be able to do what the Mohan Bagans very nearly missed in 1923.

Attractive Indian Sides.

The All-Blues are a railway side from Jamshedpur. From what I have heard of them they are a strong combination and will take a lot of beating. The Bangalore Muslims, I hear, are coming with increased strength to make a bold bid for the trophy. The Delhi Young Men are a well known team in Northern India. They may be relied upon to uphold the prestige of their province. The Afghans have also earned an excellent reputation for their robust and clean football. There is no doubt that all these teams will cause a good deal of worry in the Military Camp.

Strong Military Challenge.

The army will also be strongly represented. The King's Regiment, the holders, have decided to defend their title. The Lincolns from Nasirabad, the Gloucesters from Madras, the Royal Warwicks, and the Somersets from Poona, and 3rd Field Brigade from Kirkee are among the up-country Military teams who have expressed their willingness to join the fray. The Durhams, 14th Heavy Battery and the Transit Section from Colaba are of course in the lists. I have no doubt several others will send in their entries before the list is closed on the 1st proximo. I need hardly mention that these teams will fight their hardest to retain the monopoly of the army teams over this Cup as hitherto.

The Local Hopes.

Among the local hopes of the civilians are the inevitable Bombay Gymkhana, Bombay City Bombay North, a picked team from the Harwood League Second division and Dewjee Kanjee's Koli XI. I understand that the authorities of the Indian Football League are endeavouring to form a team with the best players in the League with a view to gauge their standard. It may be confidently expected that these teams will give a creditable account of themselves when pitched against the invaders.

Meakin Cup.

Before the Rovers Tournament commences, however, the Cooperage will have another called the Meakin Cup which is open to military teams only. Six teams have entered and they stand in the draw as follows:—

5th Heavy Brigade, R. A.—Bye.
Royal Warwicks Regt. v. Transit Section.
Durham L. I. v. Lincolns Regt.
Somerset L. I.—Bye.

The Royal Warwicks are the holders and are sure to try their utmost to retain the trophy. They have, however, a mighty opponent in the Lincolns who have recently arrived in India from Hongkong. If their reputation in the Far East has any value, they should

(Continued on Page 10)

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HYDERABAD TO REVIVE QUADRANGULAR TOURNAMENTS.

HYDERABAD, (Dn), July 19.

It is understood that the Quadrangular Cricket Tournaments, which have been abandoned for the last six years, will be revived here this year.—United Press.

(Continued from Col. 5).

7-45 "For Villagers Only."
8-45 Talk (Hindustani): "Psychology." By Prof. Mahajeet Sahai.
9-0 Afzal Husain. "Be taalluq zindagi achhi nahin Zindagi kia moat bhi achhi nahin. (Hafeez.)
9-5 A. I. R. Orchestra. (Temple of Love) "Preet ka Mandir."
9-15 Songs from the Mahabharat (Part IV). By A.I.R. Artists.
9-45 2nd News Bulletin. (Hindustani.)
10-0 2nd News Bulletin. (English.)
10-15 Talk (English): "What is wrong with your job?" By Beryl Lacey.
10-30 Peter Mendoza and his Orchestra.

Lt. D. Misri Chand, the solitary Indian entrant for the King's Cup Air Race, photographed with his machine, a Vega Gull. Unfortunately he was eliminated at the very start, after a short flight.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

The following frequencies will be used:—

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97m.), GSG 17.79 Mc/s 16.86 m.), GSF 15.14 Mc/s 19.82 m.)

p.m.
7-30 Big Ben. "Imperial Affairs" By H. V. Hodson.
7-47 The Davis Cup Inter-Zone Finals.
9-25 The News and Announcements. Greenwich Time Signal at 9-30 p.m.
9-45 "Country Life." John Reynders with his Orchestra.
10-30 Close down.

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.

p.m.
1-0 Available Market Rates. Lunch Hours Selections. (From Odeon and Parlaphone Records.) Introducing Richard Tauber, Leslie Hutchinson, Karol Szreter and The Berlin State Opera House Orchestra.
2-0 Talk: "Fishing in Bombay Harbour." By H. E. Trayjen. A Relay from the Rotary Club.
2-30 Light Music, Sumatibai Wadkar.
6-0 Relay from Capitol Cinema.
6-30 Latest Dance Hits—(Recorded.)
7-30 General Motor Symphony Orchestra. Conducted by Erno Raper. Nelson Eddy—Baritone. Orchestra. "Finlandia" Sibelius. Nelson Eddy. "Du bist so Jung" Wolff. "Adamastor, Roi Des vagues profondes from "L'Africaine" Meyerbeer. Orchestra. "Bacchanale from Samson and Deliah" Saint-Saens. "Albumblatte. Wagner. (Violin solo by Michel Piastro). "Triana" Albeniz. Nelson Eddy. "Route Marchin" George Chadwick Stock. "Serenade" John Alden Carpentor. (At the Piano, Theodore Paxson). Orchestra. March from "Pines of Rome" Repighi. (Electric Recording).
8-15 Talk: "Foibles of Our Favourites". By Hilda Flanders.
8-30 Piano Recital. By Herbert Bird Mazurka Op. 7. No. 2—Chopin Mazurka Op. No. 45—Chopin. Fireside Miniatures—Noel Norman. Melancolie—Naprawnik. Scandinaviansuit—Muller.
9-0 News in English.
9-10 Commercial News and News in Hindi.
9-30 Been Solos. Prof. Mohomedkhan.
10-0 Musical Impersonations. "How Do they Sing?" Kumar Gandharva.

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s. 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s.

p.m.
12-36 SB A Studio Programme by Messrs. Taylor's Gramophone Saloon. ("H. M. V." Recording). Marek Weber's Orchestra. "Waldteufel—Potpourri". Webster Booth. "Romance" (from "Robber Symphony".) "Serenata" (from ("Robber Symphony".) Roy Fox's Orchestra. "Mariiou."—Tango Foxtrot. "Rhythm in my Nursery Rhymes". Mark Hambourg (Pianoforte.) "Etude. No. 1". Op. 23. "Valse (Allemagne)." Joan Cross. (Soprano). "They call me Mimi". "One Fine Day". Marek Weber's Orchestra. "La Boheme"—Selection. Peter Dawson. "On the Road to Mandalay". "The Trumpeter". Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (If any).
1-36 p. m. Talk: "Conquest of man". (1st series). By Preety Gupta.
2-6 p. m. Vocal Music (Bengali). Binapany II—Light. Kanakabaty.—Religious.
2-36 p. m. Talk: "Most revered women of the past". By Bishnu Sarma.
5-6 p. m. I. F. A. Shield Competition. Football Commentary.
6-6 p.m. Children Hour conducted by Mejdidi. Letters and Riddles. Care of Plants. Musical Selections. (Nursery Records). Life of Socrates (Contd.)
6-36 p. m. Music Training for Beginners by P. K. Mullick.
7-6 p. m. Vocal Music (Bengali). Ashalata—Modern. Binapany—Light Classical. Krishna Chandra Dey—Kirtan.
7-51 p. m. News in English.
8-6 p. m. Instrumental Music. Blue Bird Orchestra under the direction of K. C. Dey.
8-21 p. m. Detective Story.
8-36 p. m. Blue Bird Orchestra (Contd).
8-51 p. m. Weather Forecast. General News Bulletin. Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In Bengali).
9-6 p. m. Pikler's Male Voice Chorus. A Vocal and Instrumental Programme from the Studio.
9-36 p. m. Talk: "Famous Violinists". By Hubert A. Madge.
9-56 p. m. A Musical Interlude (Recorded). (Approx.)
10-6 p. m. Weather Forecast, 2nd News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In English).
10-21 p. m. Dance Music (Recorded) from the Studio.

Delhi Programme

VUD 34.136 metres, 882 kc/s.

a.m.
8-0 Bhajan. By A.I.R. Artists. (Chorus.)
8-10 A.I.R. Orchestra. Lalit.
8-20 Zawwar Haidar. Khayal Bhairon.
8-30 Sardar Bai of Kilat. Thumri Bhairvin.
8-40 P. S. Mukerjee, Sarod. Balas Khani.
8-45 Talk (Hindustani): "Fibbing." By Sayyida Anjuman Ara Begum.
9-0 Afzal Husain. Thumri Jogia.
9-10 Zawwar Haider. "Ik roz mujhe us kuche men naseh ko le kar janahai. Kuchh dil ko rah peh lana hai kuchh dilbar ko samjhana hai. (Abdul Asar Hafeez.)
9-20 Sardar Bai of Kilat. "Hamse zahir aor pinhan jo us gharatgar ke jhagre hain. Dil se dil ke jhagre hain. nazron se nazar ke jaghre hain." (Zauq.)
9-30 Afzal Hussain. "Yeh kis bazm ke ham nikale hue hain Keh maihrumion ke hawale hue hai." (Hasrat Mohani.)
9-40 Zawwar Haider. Thumri Bhairvin.
9-50 Ghulam Sabir. Sarangi Deshkar.

p.m.
1-0 Indian Recorded Music (Classical).
6-0 A.I.R. Orchestra. Pilu.
6-10 Sardar Bai of Kilat. Thumri Bhim Plasi.
6-20 1st News Bulletin. (Hindustani,)
6-30 1st News Bulletin. (English.)
6-40 Zawwar Haider. Thumri Kafi.
6-50 A. I. R. Orchestra. Violin, Viola and Piano.
7-0 Afzal Husain. "Kia kia na hijir men tire nashad kar chuke Ab yeh samajh ke chup hain keh woh yad kar chuke." (Hasrat Mohani.)
7-10 Sardar Begum. "Dilbastgi si hai kisi zulf-i-duta ke sath Pala para hair ham ko Khuda kis bala ke sath." Momin.)
7-20 Zawwar Haider. Khayal Aiman Kaliyan.
7-30 Haider Husain. Sitar. Tilat Kamod.
7-35 Afzal Husain. Thumri Bhopali.

(Continued in Col. 3).

WHY THE Phillips' WAY IS THE BEST WAY TO CLEAN TEETH

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Don't risk your health and comfort by accepting worthless "insecticides" or imitations that masquerade under the name of Flit. Remember—there is only one Flit. Flit is sold only in the yellow tin with the soldier and black band—sealed to prevent fraudulent refilling. Will not stain. You can absolutely rely on Flit to kill all household insects.

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Shravan Sud 3, 1992
Muslim: Jamadiul Avval 1, 1355
Parsi: Bohman 17, 1305
Hightide: 1-19; 13-49
Lowtide: 7-09; 20-00
Sunrise: 6h. 11m.
Sunset: 7h. 18m.

Bombay Students' Conference Reception Committee Blavatsky Lodge 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

"Roy Day" public meetings at Chowpatty, Lalbaug and Fergusson Road, between 5 and 6-30 p.m.

Wednesday, July 22.

Standing Committee: 4-10 p.m.
Schools Committee: 5-40 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE

Registered and Unregistered Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra S.S. "Aldegonde" Via Madura, Colombo and Batavia will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 p.m. and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Saturday, the 25th instant.

THE BOMBAY STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

An urgent meeting of the Reception Committee of the Bombay Students' Conference will be held to-day (Tuesday), at Blavatsky Lodge Hall at 6-30 p.m. to empower the Executive Committee to elect the President of the Conference.

WEDDING OF MR. ALIMAHOMED MOLOOBHOY'S SON.

The wedding of Mr. Mahomed Husein, son of Mr. Ali Mahomed Goolamhusein Moloobhoy, with Amina Moobhoy was celebrated at Moloobhoy House, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill on Monday evening in the presence of a large distinguished company.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"When Knights were Bold" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Riff-Raff". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Exclusive Story." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Majnu 1935" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m
IMPERIAL—"Gay Birds". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m
KRISHNA—"Amar Jyoti". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Millionaire". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Holy Crime." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Give Us This Night." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"New Adventures of Tarzan". Daily at 6 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Follow the Fleet." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Achhut Kanya." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"Sons O'Guns." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON — "Registan-ki-Rani." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Matlabi Dunia." Time as usual.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Dr. B. P. Hivale will meet his students in Psychology to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. in the University Bldg. Southwing.

Mrs. Vesugar will meet her students in Renaissance to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. in the University Bldg. Southwing.

Fr. H. Llorens will meet his students in Spanish to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. in St. Xavier's College.

Prof. B. M. Mehta will meet his students in French to-day (Tuesday) at 6-0 p.m. in the Wilson College.

AUCTION SALE OF TODDY SHOPS

10 Shops And 183 Booths Disposed Of

BOMBAY, Monday.

Bidding was more brisk in the noon when the auction-sale of the toddy shops and booths for the Bombay Suburban districts was resumed at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Monday. Altogether 10 shops were disposed of and 183 booths were "knocked down" during the day.

The remaining 6 shops and 38 booths will be disposed of to-day. The auction will begin at 12 noon.

The auction was so brisk in the afternoon, that it was proceeded with till 5-30 p.m.

The 53 booths disposed of in the morning fetched Rs. 18,000 in excess of last year's for the same number of booths.

In a packed hall, dull bidding in the auction sale licences for the toddy shops and booths in the Bombay Suburban Districts, went to such a stage that the business was adjourned more than half an hour earlier than the scheduled time. Mr. M. S. Jayakar the Collector of Bombay, presided.

Dull bidding went to such a stage in the morning that the business was adjourned more than half an hour earlier than the scheduled time.

Auction began at 11 o'clock this morning at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall. Out of a total number of 16 toddy shops 9 were disposed of in the morning. These shops fetched a sum of Rs. 20,100 to the Government. The highest bid was Rs. 4,500, from a licensee at Malad. Out of the total number of 221 toddy booths only 53 were sold in the morning.

At about 1-15 p.m., auction was abandoned and the Collector declared that they would meet again at 2-15 p.m. when the remaining shops would be disposed of.

In the morning new licensees, it is stated, were comparatively less in the field.

PROMOTE "STUD BULL" CAMPAIGN

Deputy Collector's Call To Suburbanites

The Deputy Collector of the Bombay Suburban District presided over an interesting function recently at Andheri, when Mr. Caeser D'Mello, the President of the Vile Parle Municipality presented a Stud Bull "of an excellent breed from the Kandivli Farm" for the benefit of agriculturists in the Suburban District.

Khan Bahadur Shaik Mohiyuddin Shaik Vazir, the Deputy Collector who presided over the Jamabandi function at Gazdar Hall said that encouraged by his previous success at Poona, Sholapur and other places, he invited the leading agriculturists from the villages in the Suburban District and the officers of the Agricultural Department to push forward the cattle improvement scheme of the Viceroy in this country. Looking at the response to his invitation, the Deputy Collector felt confident that the improvement would be rapid. He was happy to announce that Mr. Caeser D'Mello had consented to present a stud bull for the use of the district. The stud bull was a high pedigree Gheer bull, and there was no doubt that it would be useful for the district. He was also happy to announce that Dr. D. A. D'Monte had donated Rs. 250 for the improvement of live stock scheme of the Viceroy. He suggested that "each Suburbanite who can afford to keep a cow must keep one". This would certainly promote the Viceroy's scheme about improving live stock.

Mr. C. S. Dave, the live stock export to the Government of Bombay, Mr. Godbole, of the Kandivli Farm and Mr. Caeser D'Mello also spoke on the occasion.

THE EXCELSIOR
At 6-30 & 10 P.M.
FRANCHOT TONE
MADGE EVANS

CAPITOL
Daily at 6-30 & 10 P.M.
• JACK BUCHANAN
in a MUSICAL VERSION of the Famous Play—
"WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD"
LAUGHTER, ROMANCE & SONG in the Days of Chivalry
Also NEW Silly Symphony: "THREE LITTLE WOLVES."

REGAL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
FRED ASTAIRE
GINGER ROGERS
dancing and romancing to the tingling tunes of 7 new song sensations, in—

City Fathers Set To Landlords

Lighting Facilities For Poor Tenants

Resolution Re: Recovery Of Extra Charges Rescinded

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday rescinded its resolution regarding the recovery of extra charges for the supply of electric lights in certain ex-Trust chawls and resolved to discontinue the aforesaid charges from the 1st of July 1936.

LABOUR LEADERS SATISFIED

The Labour leaders who had interested themselves in this question for some time past, left the Corporation Hall fully satisfied at the result of their efforts.

MAYOR'S CABLE TO KING

At the outset the Mayor announced that he had sent a cable to H. M. the King Emperor in the name of the Corporation on his providential escape from the assault made against him by a maniac.

THE RESOLUTION.

The Corporation then proceeded to further discuss the proposition of Dr. J. N. Choksy who had moved on the 2nd instant: That in modification of Corporation Resolution No. 632, dated the 3rd December 1935, confirming "inter alia" Works Committee Resolution No. 239, dated the 14th October 1935, regarding the installation of electric lights in certain ex-Trust chawls and the recovery of extra charges therefor from the tenants of the pre-war chawls as proposed in the Commissioner's letter No. Impts. C. E. 3074, dated the 25th September 1935, underlying Improvements Committee Resolution No. 304, dated the 1st October 1935, the Commissioner be informed that the levy of the extra charge for the installation and maintenance of electric lights in those chawls be discontinued with effect from 1st July 1936.

That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Improvements Committee for information.

That in reply to his letters, dated the 1st and 2nd July 1936, the President of the meetings of the tenants of the Chinch Bunder Improvement Trust and Mandvi-Koliwada Chawls, held, respectively, on the 30th June and 1st July 1936, forwarding Resolutions passed at the meetings protesting against the quit notices served on the tenants of the ex-Trust Chawls, etc., be informed to the effect of the orders passed in para 1 above.

LOSS TO CORPORATION?

The Municipal Commissioner stated that the Improvements Committee had passed the resolution to enhance the rents by a few annas which was approved by the Municipal Corporation. If the Corporation now thought that they had made a mistake, they could revert the resolution. The Corporation had done their best to improve the amenities of the tenants in the past except giving them electric lights. Last year, during the Silver Jubilee Celebrations a recommendation was made to install electric lights in the Improvement Chawls which was done at a cost of Rs. 25,000 while the annual expenditure will come to Rs. 40,000 for the upkeep. No extra charge was made for this expenditure on the post-war chawls but only a few annas were added to the rent on the pre-war chawls. The Municipality will get only Rs. 13,000 annually from the increased rent of a few annas for providing the electric lights and will have to spend Rs. 40,000 a year for the up-keep. Then the Municipality lost Rs. 3,80,000 annually over the Improvement Trust Chawls and if they desired to forego the extra rent, the loss would go to more than Rs. 4 lacs a year.

FOR POOR TENANTS.

Dr. A. G. Shaikh and Mr. M. Us Rajab pleaded for the poor tenants and urged the House to forego the extra rent.

Mr. K. H. Goregaoker said it was a question of loss of over Rs. 4 lacs a year and the Corporation also should find out the means to make good the deficit.

Mr. K. F. Nariman complimented the Municipal Commissioner for giving facilities of electric lights in the Improvement Trust Chawls and expressed a hope that other private landlords would emulate the Bombay Municipality and provide lights in their buildings at least in the passages and on the stair cases. He urged the Municipal Commissioner not to stress on levying the extra rent and to forego Rs. 13,000 thus giving free lights to the pre-war and post war chawls.

Mr. M. N. Talpade moved an amendment to refer the matter back to the Improvement Committee.

At this stage the question was put to vote. Mr. Talpade's amendment was thrown out and the original proposition was carried "nem con."

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

Example

Congress Election Campaign

SARDAR PATEL ON TASK BEFORE PROVINCES

Vote For Congress Candidates For Council Of State

BOMBAY, July 20.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Chairman of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Committee, has issued the following statement to the Press:—

Babu Rajendra Prasad has gone to his province of Bihar for a few days. We have organised the Parliamentary Committee's office here and have asked the Provinces to take necessary steps in connection with the organisation of elections. I will be returning to Gujarat to-morrow for about a week or so, and Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, who has arrived here to-day, will attend to the correspondence and other work in the office.

TASK BEFORE PROVINCES.

As we have stated before the work before us is tremendous and the brunt of it has to be borne by the Provinces. We may have, therefore, to be moving about a great deal and this touring will become more and more intensive as the elections approach. In the meantime the Central Office is trying to place itself in close touch with the Provinces.

The dates of elections to the Legislatures under the new Constitution have not yet been announced but it is anticipated that they will be held early in February, 1937. The elections to the Council of State will take place earlier in the month of November next. Some Provinces have already selected their candidates on behalf of the Congress; others are considering the matter.

Seth Govindlal Bansilal has been nominated from Bombay Presidency and Seth Brijlal Biyani from Berar, and Syts. Vellingiri Goundar, Ramdas Pantulu and Seth Gordhandas Naraindas from the Madras Presidency.

It is hoped that the voters will stand by these Congress nominees, and the Congress workers will work for them with their usual devotion and zeal.—United Press.

Punjab Nationalists To Form Their Own Party

LAHORE, July 20.

An appeal to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya not to have any more peace talks with Congress for compromise was made by a meeting of the Nationalist Party held last night. Mahasha Krishna, President of the Punjab Nationalist Party presiding.

They decided firmly to break away from Congress and to form their own party with a strong headquarters at Lahore with extensive ramifications in the province. The creed of the party will be the attainment of "Swaraj" by peaceful means.

The party will wage ceaseless war on communal award, safeguard the rights and interests of Punjab Hindus, and also submit a memorial on the lines of the Bengal Hindus to the Secretary of State urging the repeal of the award.—United Press.

A. I. CONGRESS PARLIAMENTARY BOARD

First Sitting At Bombay On August 18

BOMBAY, July 20.

A meeting of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Board will be held at Bombay on the 18th August and subsequent days.

The first sitting will commence on the 18th at 2 p.m. The place of the meeting will be announced later, and all the members of the Committee are requested to attend.—United Press.

U. P. Congress Election Campaign

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, July 20.

The Council of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee fixed August 1, for launching the official Congress election campaign simultaneously throughout the Province.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

The Suburbs has many Associations which are very active bodies and do some very good work in the promotion of education. The St. Andrews Ex-Students Association Bandra is a body that has existed for the last fourteen years and has an aggregate membership of over 200 and I am sure this number could multiply ten times, but the fact is that hundreds of Ex-Students have not joined this Association. The aim of the Association is to promote the cause of their 'Alma Mater' by organising lectures, debates, dramatic performances and socials.

This association I am told, is holding a debate on Sunday at the Bandra Gymkhana and the subject is "that the pursuit of sports is not conducive to the highest ideals of Education". The subject sounds very interesting and I am sure will attract a large gathering. The debate is to be held in the pavilion of the Bandra Gymkhana at 10-30 a.m.

WILLINGDON GYMKHANA DEBATE

"Inventions have made for the happiness of mankind" was the subject of the debate that attracted a large and interested gathering at the Willingdon Catholic Gymkhana at Santa Cruz on Sunday last. This debate lasted for over two hours and nine speakers took part including two ladies.

Professor Correia-Alfonso presided and made a very humorous and witty speech. The debate proved to be a very popular function and when put the proposition was lost by an overwhelming majority.

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

Corporation And Holidays

The Mayor, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, adopted the right attitude the other day in not succumbing to the demand of a few councillors who did not want to have a meeting of the Corporation on Tuesday on account of Ekadashi holiday. Mr. Jamnadas rather ironically told them that he would first consult a Shastri and enquire whether Tuesday was the Ekadashi day. It is very common for the Municipal Corporation to adjourn on account of some unimportant holidays. Those who clamour for "no sitting of the Corporation" carry on their normal business even on such holidays outside the Corporation and one fails to understand why they should not transact business as civic fathers. If they fast on that day, they could ask for an early adjournment of the House, but it is not practical or businesslike to suspend business altogether. The Mayor has done well in taking the right attitude in the matter.

Mogaveeras Of The City

The Mogaveera Vyavasthapaka Mandali has issued the thirty-third annual report of its work. The annual general meeting of the Mogaveeras in the city will be held at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall on Sunday next. Mogaveeras and their activities in the city are well-known to the citizens of Bombay in general and the Karnatakis in particular. Last year, Mr. K. F. Nariman, who presided over their annual deliberations said: "This Mandali with a band of voluntary workers and with a great ideal in view, is worthy of a good name and is a jewel of the city. My earnest appeal to the other communities is that they, too, should emulate the noble example of the Mogaveera community." The Mandali runs a free night school for the benefit of those from the community who cannot attend schools during the day because they are employed elsewhere. The school has been in existence for the last 15 years and under the able guidance of Mr. K. N. Gaitonde, the Head Master, it has rendered yeoman's service to the youth of the community. It must be said that the Secretaries of the year, Messrs. S. V. Kanchan, G. C. Puthran and N. A. Karkera, have done a great deal in keeping the flag of the Mogaveera community in the city, flying. Besides running the night school, the Mandali engaged itself in several other activities in the city, which were greatly beneficial, both to the city and the community. The Mandali also pays scholarships to students of the community who are studying in other schools and colleges. It also runs a library and reading room for the benefit of the Mogaveeras. The Mogaveeras in the city have proved, times without number, that they are capable of very good work, work silently and unselfishly done.

SCHEDULED CASTES SEATS IN CITY

Harale Chambhars To Contest Forthcoming Elections

The Jt. Secretaries, Harale Chambar Samaj Election Board, Bombay, write:

A meeting of the workers and prominent men from the Harale Chambhar community, a section of the Depressed Classes, held on Saturday last at Rahim Mansion, Parel Poibavdi under the presidentship of Mr. S. M. Patil unanimously resolved in the meeting that the Board should set up candidates from the Harale Chambhar community for the two reserved seats allotted to Bombay City in "E" and "F" Wards and "G" Ward and Suburban District. The resolution further adds that one General seat from the upper chamber, out of four, allotted to Bombay should also be contested. For this purpose a Board consisting of 15 members was formed with the following office-bearers:—

President: Mr. S. M. Patil.
Vice-Presidents: Messrs. Baburao Sidhhukhade, Sakharam Mahadeo Bobde, Sambhaji Kushaba Bhoite, Anna Maruti Nikam, Sakharam Rajaram Kale, Ganpat Bala Bobde.
Jt. Secretaries: 1 Mr. V. A. Potey, 2 Mr. B. S. Kamble.

The Board has undertaken to start a vigorous propaganda immediately in the whole of Bombay City and Suburbs to get all the divergent elements united in the best interest of the community.

TO-NIGHT
from 7-30 p.m. to 8-15 p.m.
a
GRAND SYMPHONY CONCERT
(electrically recorded)
by
THE GENERAL MOTORS SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
will be broadcast from the
Bombay Station of the All-India Radio.
The Orchestra comprises 70 artistes
under the direction of
ERNO RAPEE
with
NELSON EDDY
Distinguished American Baritone
For Programme, see "The Indian Listener" of July 7th

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1936

INDIAN MUSLIMS' DUTY

The Cairo correspondent of the "Times of India," reports that Sir Arthur Wauchope, the British High Commissioner in Palestine, is likely to resign his post. That Sir Arthur has failed is obvious enough and its confession, in the form of resignation, proves the intensity of Arab feeling and determination which Reuter's messages have been seeking to minimise as much as possible. But Sir Arthur's resignation does not imply that the British Government has at last realised its moral responsibilities. Nothing is further from this. Britain, on the contrary, is determined not to do justice to the Arabs. Our contemporary's report says that Sir Arthur Wauchope's successor is expected to be Lord Lloyd. Those who have followed this noble Lord's administrative career in India and Egypt as also his die-hard imperialist and anti-Indian activities will not fail to note the sinister significance of this choice of the Baldwin Cabinet.

No Relief

The "Times of India" correspondent himself confesses with undisguised gratification that "Lord Lloyd will bring about closer co-operation between the Government administrative machine and the military command in Palestine as well as Egypt" and "to prepare for the eventual fusion of the Higher Command of the forces which are destined to hold the coasts of the Eastern Mediterranean countries extending from Sollum and Alexandria to the Mosul pipe line terminus at Haifa"! Lord Lloyd's appointment makes British intentions as regards both Egypt and Palestine quite explicit. There is no relief for either because destiny has placed both in a geographical position which demands full British protectorate over one and partial over the other. British Imperialism needs protection, whatever the rights of Egypt or Palestine.

Win India's Freedom First

The plight of Palestine is particularly sad and that country deserves all the sympathy of right-minded persons who are not British imperialists. In this connection we are glad to notice the re-awakening of Indian Muslims to their duties. Musalmans during recent years had forgotten what India owes to the Muslim countries of the Near East. This forgetfulness was, of course, due to the confusion which "Muslim leaders" had created by reversing the comparative importance of National and communal issues. We are glad, therefore, that Maulana Qutbuddin Abdul Wali has given the right lead to Musalmans at the U. P. Provincial Palestine Conference. The first duty of Indian Musalmans is to work for the freedom of India. It is an urgent, almost an exclusive, duty because with Indian freedom is bound to a considerable extent, the future of Muslim countries. India can do little for Palestine to-day. But Indian freedom can do much to-morrow.

Congress And Liberals

The main resolution of the Bombay Provincial Liberal Conference at Sholapur urges participation in the forthcoming Council elections "so that maximum advantages might be obtained from the new Reforms." The motive suggested here for entering the Councils is radically different from that which inspires the Council policy of the Congress. The Liberals, though they still claim to be utterly dissatisfied with the new Constitution, will in practice use it as if they were satisfied with it, if only for the present. And as for getting it amended, they only appeal to Government to revise it. The Congress sees little or no real good in the new Constitution and will concentrate all its efforts both in the Councils and outside them in compelling Government to withdraw it and convene a Constituent Assembly to formulate a new Constitution. Sir Cowasji Jehangir is wrong in thinking that there is any indecision in the main policy of the Congress with regard to the Councils merely because it has not yet decided the question of office acceptance. To the Congress the question is one of detail. Even if it is finally decided to accept office, the objective of the Ministers will be, not to be subservient to the Governor, but only to further the policy mentioned avboe, namely, to compel Government by pressure to withdraw the Constitution.

The difference between the Congress and the Liberals may be otherwise described thus: While the Congress will play generally the role of the Opposition to Government, the Liberals, with perhaps a few exceptions, continue to play their time-honoured role of co-operation with Government, Sir Cowasji admitted nearly as much when he said: "We have no necessity to chop and change our method and policies in keeping with the political barometer." Moreover, he cherishes great expectations from the new Constitution. "I have personally no doubt in my mind," he says, "that there is a vast scope for good and beneficial work in the Legislature. Sanitation, health, better means of communication, education, can all be improved, and trade and industry can be encouraged in the right direction, thus giving relief to a certain extent to middle class unemployment. Much greater attention might be paid to one of the most difficult and one of the most dangerous ailments in our body politics, viz., rural indebtedness." Congress, however, has no illusions about achieving any great things under the Constitution. It will nevertheless enter the Councils for the reasons stated above and also to prevent the Constitution being used against the interests of the people by the Government and the various vested interests that always co-operate with them.

The question may be asked if the Congress is to do nothing but create partial or complete deadlocks in the Councils. The question is well answered by Mr. M. R. Masani in his presidential speech at the Sind Congress Socialist Conference. He said: "Constitutional deadlocks will certainly serve the very useful purpose of bringing the sham constitution to a standstill and of forcing the Governors to rule dictatorially, thus tearing the thin veil of Democracy and revealing the stark realities of the situation. Deadlocks cannot, however, take us anywhere by themselves. They must be followed up by action, and where this is not possible, by preparation for action. India to-day is not in a phase of acute struggle but of preparation and in the immediate future the organisation has to be set up and the weapons forged." Nor is the Congress in doubt about the nature of preparation for action at the appropriate time. This is not the place to discuss it in detail but its essential feature is to spread the Congress influence in the remotest villages and bring it in closer contact with the peasants and workers. Indeed, the Congress will rally all classes of people in a struggle for Swaraj. But we fear that the bulk of the Liberals will, as before, either keep passively aloof from the struggle or help in suppressing it. The attitude of most of them towards the Civil Liberties Union is fairly indicative of their general attitude towards the Congress.

M. N. ROY
A Study
(BY CHARLES MASCARENHAS).

"And so he wastes away. And his bright young life which had already shown such promise slides down hill to the brink. Such is the fate of one of the bravest and ablest of India's sons of the present generation. We are poor enough in human material and it is a tragedy to see the waste of the lives of those who have the ability and capacity to do so much for the country, while others whom nobody can accuse of possessing any intellect, ideals or even decent feelings occupy the seats of power and authority." PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU."

Five years ago the city of Bombay was surprised to learn that the famous Communist leader, M. N. Roy, had been living here for several months and was arrested on the charge of waging war against the king. The public had known Roy for a long time in connection with the Meerut and Cawnpore conspiracy cases and through his writings on the Indian problem, but none suspected that this man, who was an associate of Lenin and Trotsky in Russia, was in their midst.

Roy was in China, where he had the fortune of meeting the leader of the Chinese movement, Sun Yat Sen, who had retired at the time, from active leadership due to reactionary activities of Yuan Shi Kai. The stay in China gave him the opportunities to study the methods of organization. He recognized the futility of the old methods of fight adopted by the secret societies of Bengal. Speaking of his experience he once said: "I realized for the first time how I little I knew and how much I had to learn."

Roy had never been to school. Son of a Village school master, he was then known as Narendranath Bhattacharya. He was drawn into the youth movement of Bengal at an early age. Public records tell us that he was a prominent member of the Annushilan Samiti of Dacca.

His activities soon got young Narendranath into hot waters. The period of comparative rest in China gave him leisure for study and to make up what he had lost in his childhood. With this fresh equipment he was destined to play an important role in the history of several countries.

In Mexico

From China Roy went to the Phillipines. The people of the islands were in struggle against the American yoke. His activities immediately made him known in America. The leaders of the Mexican struggle got in touch with him. He was invited to Mexico. In the struggles of the Mexican people Roy not only participated but played a very prominent part. His stay in Mexico provided him with further opportunities of study in Marxism. His writings drew the attention of the Radicals in other countries and he was recognized as an authority on Marxism. After the success of the Mexican struggle Roy married his companion in arms, Evlina, a Mexican revolutionary, who together with her attachment for Roy developed a love for India. She has collaborated with Roy in writing a book on India. She still writes from America that her interest in India is not diminished and she is doing the same work of collecting materials and paper clippings on Indian affairs as she used to do sixteen years back, and is looking forward with hope to the day of India's deliverance of which she had dreamed with Roy.

Invited To Russia

During the period of activity in Mexico Roy had established contacts with Lenin. The revolution had been made in 1917. Lenin was planning a central organization to co-ordinate the activities in all the countries. He sent his trusted colleague Borodin to meet Roy and induce him to come to Moscow. On the invitation of Lenin Roy went to Russia. Roy became his trusted colleague in building the Third International.

The Second World Congress of the International dealt with the colonial movements, specially in India and in China. At this Congress Roy made important contributions to the discussions. The central idea of his thesis was that the working class had consciously to shoulder the burden of leading the national struggle to victory and then to attempt the reconstruction of Indian society on a socialist basis. He emphasised that the immediate task of the working class and the national movement coincided and, therefore, the working class objectively had to become its leader.

On the basis of these discussions and the decisions of the International, Lenin advised the Communists of China to enter the Koumintang, to participate in its activity and develop it and gradually establish their hegemony

(Continued on Page 10.)

Passing Away Of Maxim Gorky
Greatest Loss To Russia After Lenin's Death

By ABDUL AZIZ AZAD

MOSCOW, June 20.

On the very first day that the Soviet press began to issue its first bulletins on the illness of Maxim Gorky the people of the Soviet Union began to feel restless and anxious about the Great National Writer of Russia. Instinctively they felt the great loss that was soon to be suffered by Russian belle-lettres and classic literature. Joseph Stalin the most beloved man in Russia, visited Maxim Gorky twice during his short illness and it is said that these visits had a very beneficial effect on the old man, but the dreadful influenza already had Gorky fast in its grip. The weak organism, ridden for the last forty years by tuberculosis which he had contracted as a result of his hard struggle for existence, was finally overcome.

Man Of The People

In the course of his brilliant career Maxim Gorky was a baker, a hawker, a cook, a coolie, a street dancer, a rubbish collector, a serf and what not. That is why no other Russian writer has ever known the Russian people better than Gorky did. He knew their grievances, their sufferings and their demands; in himself he had tasted all of these and through his mighty pen and his rebellious voice conveyed them to all the world.

Gorky came from the people and he devoted himself to their cause to the very last day of his life. He won the faith and sympathy of the people; he was the most popular, nay, the most beloved man of the pen in Russia of the past and present and, undoubtedly, he will remain so in the future.

On the 18th of June, in the 69th year of a brilliant and heroic life, the great Russian Rebel writer, the last of the famous Russian writers and classicists of the XIX Century—Tolstoi, Chekov and others—passed away in the small suburban village named after Gorky in the same house where Lenin died. "Gorky is Dead!"—the news spread from lip to lip throughout the city of Moscow; like wildfire it spread to all parts of the Union and soon it was announced to the world.

His Life's Aim Fulfilled

Gorky was a man who had fought all his life and was fortunate enough to see his struggles crowned with success. He saw the downfall of despotism in Russia—the main object of his life-long struggles and protest; he saw the Russian people freed and taking the ruling of their government over into their own hands. He saw the people of Russia become economically independent; he saw them happy and on the threshold of a fortunate life. Only a few days before his death, as he lay on his death-bed, he was informed about the world's most democratic constitution the draft of which has been published and discussed throughout the length and breadth of the USSR—the life aim of the great Russian Fighter and the world's most popular writer was reached

Unique Honour

The body of Maxim Gorky was placed in the Hall of Columns, the very hall where Lenin lay in state some twelve years ago. The hall, which usually presents a very cheerful appearance, was transformed into a place of deep mourning—everything was covered with black and deep red, the hall and the corridors were filled with flowers and numberless wreaths, and throughout the day of June the 19th endless streams of the populace slowly filed past. The body lay on a high platform, while on all sides stood Guards of Honour from various state and social organizations, among them Stalin, Molotov and other eminent people of the USSR. To the sad strains of a military orchestra over a million people, deeply touched by the great national loss, passed the coffin to look upon their beloved Gorky for the last time.

Late in the evening the body was taken to the Moscow Crematory where it was cremated and the urn containing the ashes was placed in the Hall of Columns for public homage. At five o'clock on June 20th in solemn procession, it was taken to Red Square and placed on a specially raised platform in front of Lenin's Mausoleum. From here speeches were made by Mr. Molotov, the premier of the Soviet Union; Mr. Bulganin, the Mayor of the city of Moscow; Aleksie Tolstoi, the eminent Soviet writer; and the great French writer, Andre Gide.

Glowing Tribute

In his speech, Mr. Molotov paid glowing tribute to the literary, social and revolutionary activities of the late Maxim Gorky. He said that Maxim Gorky had worked for the cause of the proletariat and the oppressed people of the world until the last day of his life. He has tirelessly worked against war and Fascism and for the protection of culture and civilization from the barbarous and inhuman acts of Fascism. He was an uncompromising opponent of capitalism, imperialism and fascism; he was the best friend of humanity, of culture and civilization, of the proletariat and oppressed peoples of the world. Mr. Molotov concluded his speech by saying that it was for these reasons that after the death of Lenin, the death of Maxim Gorky was the second greatest loss of Russia.

After the speeches were over, the urn containing the ashes of the late Maxim Gorky was immured in the Kremlin wall. It had been carried from the Hall of Columns to Red Square and to its final resting place in the Kremlin wall by members of the Politbureau.

As the urn was placed in the wall and a black marble slab bearing the name of Maxim Gorky and the dates of his birth and death was mortared in place, a salute of 21 guns was fired from the Kremlin wall. The march of civilians later followed by the army detachments, concluded the funeral ceremony.

Maxim Gorky's brain has been given to the Moscow Brain Institute for study, while a State commission has been formed to take possession of the literary heritance of Russia's national writer.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

TURKEY TRIUMPHANT.

The Montreux Conference has ended. And while we have doubts about the provisions relating to the passage of foreign warships through the Straits—we have our doubts because reference to the Covenant of the League of Nations is an odious joke—Turkey has certainly achieved her main demand. The right to remilitarise the Dardanelles removes the last iniquity under which Turkey was made to suffer by the Allies. Her status as an equal, sovereign and independent, among the nations of the world is fully vindicated. Speaking on the adoption of the Convention M. Politis declared that "the Treaty constituted the first restoration of international legality of which Turkey might be considered the standard bearer." The tribute—on behalf of a Europe which, only a few years ago, would bury Turkey as its "sick man"!—is well deserved and quite gratifying. What is equally significant is that it should have been uttered by the representative of Greece.

CONGRESS ON LEISURE.

A World Congress on leisure and recreation will be held at Hamburg and Berlin from July 23 to 30. It is a little curious that of all the capitalist countries in the world—Russia has already found the solution and is working to enforce it—Nazi Germany should have thought about the problem of providing leisure and recreation. That apart, we welcome the move and earnestly hope against hope that the Congress would achieve something concrete. The characteristic of the present socio-economic system is that the people are either unemployed or employed with a vengeance. The condition of the unemployed is pitiable. But no less unenviable is that of his employed brother. Hours and conditions of work leave neither time nor energy for leisure or recreation which is necessary for efficiency. And, of course, very few capitalists can possibly appreciate the fact that less hours of work tend to secure greater efficiency as well as to relieve unemployment.

CLARIFYING THE SITUATION.

The various speeches delivered by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in Karachi are characteristic of him. Two of them, however, merit special mention. The message given by him to the youths of India, in his address at the D. J. Sind College, "not to drift, but pursue definite ideals," and "to think in a big way and act in a big way," deserve to be pondered over by young and old alike. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is hailed everywhere as the idol of Young India, exactly because he epitomises in his own life the above excellent advice. Of greater immediate import is his speech delivered before the Socialists Conference. He clarified the situation admirably when he observed "while the objective of the Congress was the achievement of the country's freedom, Socialism threw scientific light on problems which the Congress was trying to solve." He rightly stressed that the country's freedom was of first and paramount importance. This excellent enunciation of his position is both opportune and salutary, and should finally clear all doubts. Not only that, but it must also serve as a clarion call to close up all ranks, in the pursuit of our common goal.

UNCONVINCING.

In a statement outlining the attitude of the Servants of India Society towards Pandit Jawaharlal's scheme of a Civil Liberties Union, Mr. S. G. Vaze, Secretary of the Society, says with regard to several Liberal leaders refusing to join the Union that "to draw from it the inference that these leaders are opposed or indifferent to Civil Liberty would be no more reasonable than to infer from the refusal on the part of Mahatma Gandhi to join a body, if one were projected by Dr. Ambedkar, for the uplift of the untouchables that Gandhiji is opposed or indifferent to the uplift of the untouchable." The analogy is far from convincing. If Gandhiji will not join a new institution for the uplift of the "untouchables," it is because he is already actively connected with one and it will not do to belong to many. Moreover, he will sympathise with and help in various ways all institutions of this kind to the best of his capacity. But do the Liberal leaders who oppose Pandit Jawaharlal's Union belong to another or propose to start one of their own? Incidentally, we would like to know if the Bombay Provincial Liberal Conference, which met last week at Sholapur, has supported Pandit Jawaharlal's scheme or proposed to undertake one of its own.

Our Cricket

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Our cricket is really in an utterly sorry mess, to put it in the mildest terms. The news that Amarnath was to be sent to England immediately, honourably forgiven and reinstated as a member of our touring team, had revived our sagging confidence in the Cricket Board of Control and had served to falsify the doubts in our minds about their capability of displaying firmness and vision in times of crisis. We were jubilant at the prospect that Major Brittain-Jones and 'Vizzy' had for once laid aside the vain pretexts of dignity and false prestige and had come forward in a real magnanimous spirit to sink petty prejudices and to let bygones be bygones. But alas! the ways of officialdom are queer and inscrutable. The abrupt somersault and the sudden reversal of the decision to send Amarnath back has added not an iota of credit to the authorities and has only brought more into the limelight their halting, hesitant and indecisive attitude.

The only way to set at nought all conflicting reports and gathering complexities round the official moves is to place before the cricket-loving public immediately a frank, authoritative and detailed statement of the unfortunate happenings in England. Is it too much to ask the Cricket Board of Control for such information?

Meanwhile the work for the construction of the Stadium is proceeding apace and soon we shall have a magnificent building as the headquarters of our cricket. This should normally provide a source of pleasant anticipations to every lover of cricket. Instead the reverse feelings struggle to gain the

(Continued on Page 10.)

WITHOUT COMMENT—

"Referring to his own military school, proposed to be started somewhere between Nasik and Deolali, being centrally situated and easily accessible from all parts of India, he (Doctor Moonje) said (in a Calcutta interview) that it would be established for the "physical and military regeneration of the Hindus."

—Press Report.

* * * *

"Our Ministers of the future must realise that the welfare of the ryot is their main consideration."

—"Times of India."

What an Et-te-Brute commentary on our Ministers and rulers of the present and the past!

* * * *

"We have failed to reach the masses and take them into confidence," urged the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Bombay Liberal Conference at Sholapur.

Failed or tactfully succeeded?

* * * *

"We are not accustomed to speak and act with the main object of catching the public ear and eye," protested Sir Cowasji Jehangir, on the other hand.

Which is all very delightful. But how then do they propose to catch the vote of the public?

* * * *

The Bombay Baronet also assured the world that, "the ending of vested interests in land and industry is not going to bring us the millenium."

Now what DOES he understand millenium to mean, we wonder.

* * * *

And finally he declared with great optimism: "When an unbiased history of our times comes to be written, we are confident that we (the Liberals) shall get our dues,"

They will. We have not the least little doubt that they will.

* * * *

The Amarnath incident should be treated as closed because otherwise it would not, so we are assured, "reflect confidence in our skipper and team in England."

Bori Bunder Minor alone could be capable of this unconscious joke.

* * * *

"The world," proclaimed Doctor Moonje at Calcutta, "does not think very highly of a man who puts up with injustice and aggression."

And if the world doesn't think very highly of our redoubtable Doctor who charmingly puts up with Imperialism, then the world is, obviously, foolish.

* * * *

JAPANESE MURDERED IN SHANTUNG.

Serious Political Repercussions Feared in N. China.

—Headlines.

The patriot's name will, we have no doubt, duly find a place of honour in the roll of martyrs, who sacrificed themselves for the increased glory of Japanese Imperialism.

* * * *

A Deauville message says that a famous French racing motorist was killed "when his British car 'Era,' became locked with the Italian driver Farina's 'Alfa Romeo.'"

The unfortunate tragedy, you will agree, is nature's perfect allegorical warning in the international sphere.

* * * *

"We meet in the shadow of a great defeat, but no defeat is ever absolute until it has been accepted," said Prof. Gilbert Murray speaking on the League of Nations.

Eden might well complain that in spite of best, most eloquent and dazzling welcome to defeat, the pacifist Professor remains deaf and blind.

* * * *

"War between Italy and England is entirely out of question in future," said Il Duce interviewed by Mr. Knickerbocker, an American journalist.

A handsome compliment, we must admit, to the courageous and very noble pacific actions of the British Cabinet at Geneva and the Mediterranean.

* * * *

She had promised to marry him, and they were whispering the usual sweet nothings.

"Will you always love me!" she asked softly. "Even when I'm old?"

"Love you?" he cried in loving tones, "I shall always love you, I shall worship the ground under your little feet. I shall—er—you're not going to look like your mother, are you?".

Social Reform Bills

BOMBAY WOMEN'S SUPPORT

Women Must Assert Their Rights And Refuse To Be Drudges, Says Sir Govind Madgaonkar

"We approve of these Bills in principle because we hold that child-marriage is disastrous and leads to degeneration, because women must have education and the right necessary to fit them to serve their country, to marry, if they will, and to be worthy mothers and not merely the domestic drudges in meek adoration and service of their lords and masters," declared Sir Govindrao Madgavkar, presiding at a public meeting of women, held at the Blavatsky Lodge, on Monday, under the auspices of the Bombay Women's Association.

Immediate Reforms

The meeting was called to lend whole-hearted support to the four Bills pending before the Legislative Assembly for the stricter administration of the Child Marriage Restraint Act, for more rights for Hindu women to property, for legalising inter-caste marriages among the Hindus and for the removal of the disabilities of the depressed classes.

Prominent among those present at the meeting were Sir Manubhai N. Mehta, Mr. B. G. Dalvi, Mr. K. Natarajan and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

Mrs. Jaisri Raiji in proposing Sir Govindrao Madgavkar to the Chair explained the objects of the meeting. He was an authority on the Hindu Law and she hoped that he would enlighten the gathering on the position. The women's meeting was held to lend support to the various bills pending before the Legislative Assembly at present. These bills were intended to remove the disabilities of women to a certain extent and they should all realise that unless women enjoyed an equal status with men, there could be no progress for the country.

Sir Govindrao Madgavkar in the course of his address said that they met to express their approval of the principles of the four Bills, for a strict enforcement of the Child Marriage Restraint Act, for more right for Hindu women to property, for equal rights to the "Depressed Classes" and for the liberty of inter-caste marriage in the Hindu community.

Sir Govindrao considered that the Hindu Society had degenerated in every sense, and this tragedy was undoubtedly due to an attitude of blind worship of the past, and a failure to distinguish the eternal values of ethics, from the outward forms of religion.

They approved the principles underlying the Bills, not merely on the abstract grounds of justice, but on the consideration whether these Bills advanced or retarded the welfare of the society in the direction most necessary in the 20th century.

REAL STATESMANSHIP.

"True patriotism and statesmanship," continued Sir Govindrao, "consist not in blind resistance and insistence that things shall ever be as they have been, but in meeting, and whenever possible even in foreseeing and forestalling, those demands in a spirit of honesty, fairness and generosity to whatever extent is advisable in the interests of the race and of the country. This attitude is equally independent of hope of political advantage or of fear from threats of conversion and the like.

"We approve of these Bills in principle because we hold that child marriage is disastrous and leads to degeneration; because women must have education and the right necessary to fit them to serve the country, to marry, if they will, and to be worthy mothers and not merely the domestic drudges in meek adoration and service of their lords and masters.

PLEA FOR MONOGAMY.

"We desire that the circle of inter-marriages should be completely extended to all Hindus, provision, if possible, being made against abuse by the inclusion of monogamy, which I personally favour for all Hindus, though that to may mind is a question quite independent of inter-marriage.

We hold that the "Depressed Classes" are entirely in the right in demanding equal rights with all other Hindus.

Concluding Sir Govindrao observed, "However that may be, it must be the task of the lawyers and others on the Committees of these Bills to give them the proper legal shape. For us, it to-day suffices to support the principles of all the four Bills in the firm belief that these principles will purify, unite and help to raise us and the country from our present distraught and depressed condition."

BODY WITHOUT SOUL.

The Hon. Mr. Justice H. V. Divatia referred to the Bills introduced by Babu Bhagwandas and Dr. G. V. Deshmukh and said that the two Bills dealt with the institutions which could be called the fundamental institutions of the Hindu Society. But in the form were unsuited to the needs and requirements of Society. For instance the joint-family system had changed to such an extent that at present one saw its likeness and form, while its soul had disappeared.

Continuing the speaker observed that Hindu Law was progressive in the ancient time and even in the Mogul period, the administration of Hindu Law was entrusted to the Pandits and commentators. The commentators who interpreted the ancient Law improved upon the interpretations already existing, with a view to suit these institutions to the needs of Society. In the Bombay Presidency, the commentators were more progressive and gave greater rights to women than was the case in the other provinces. With the advent of the British with their Legislative Councils, Hindu law became stereo-typed and if an amendment were found necessary, one had to approach the legislatures. But on account of religious neutrality, which the British adopted, they could not interfere, and legislate measures for removing the disabilities of women, unless there was a strong public demand. The principle underlying the Bill of Dr. Deshmukh should evoke not merely the sympathy but active support of every right-minded person.

Mr. K. Natarajan said that the Hindu Social Reform Association in their views sent to the Government made it clear that unless provision was also made for insisting on monogamy, the Association was opposed to the Bill, for the problem of the abandoned or the deserted wife seemed to be the greatest problem of all. The girl would be left in the unhappy position of being unable to marry again.

PLIGHT OF INDIAN WOMEN.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said that women should support all the Bills. She always felt that the disabilities of Indian women arose out of their abdication of the duties and responsibilities of women in this country. It seemed a shame that Indian women had to ask for privileges which even savages would disdain to do. The time was not far off, however when there would be a complete readjustment of the economic and in which they had survived they social order in this country.

Referring to Dr. Deshmukh's Bill, Mrs. Naidu said that a large section of the people did not possess enough property which could be transferred to their women. But the sense of injustice which the present position imposed, leading to a feeling of inferiority among women, should be removed; and the Bill aimed at this.

Dr. Bhagwandas' Bill would break those stupid and meaningless barriers between caste creed and community and community among the Hindus and to that extent the Bill should be supported by not only Hindu women but women of every other community

Mrs. Naidu lent her unreserved support to the Bill of Mr. M. C. Rajah for the removal of disabilities of "Depressed Classes" and she said that her views were well known on that issue.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mrs. Rasikamani Desai moved, "This public meeting of the women of Bombay held under the auspices of the Bombay Women's Association, gives its whole-hearted support to the provisions of the Child Marriage Restraint Act Amendment Bill introduced by Mr. B. Das in the Legislative Assembly."

The resolution which was seconded by Mrs. Yamunabai Hirlekar, was unanimously passed.

Mrs. Sarojini Mehta moved, "This public meeting of the women of Bombay held under the auspices of the Bombay Women's Association expresses its approval of the principle underlying the Hindu Women's Right to Property Bill introduced by Dr. G. V. Deshmukh in the Legislative Assembly, namely, the removal of disabilities of Hindu women in matters of succession to and absolute enjoyment of property and hopes that the Bill, will be so modified and re-drafted as to make it more effective for the purpose it has in view."

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale seconded the resolution which was passed.

CASTES MUST GO.

Dr. Mrs. Malinbai Suktanker moved, "This public meeting of the women of Bombay held under the auspices of the Bombay Women's Association gives its support to the Hindu Marriage Validity Bill introduced by Dr. Bhagwandas in the Legislative Assembly in so far as it will help to break the barrier of caste, provided it is improved by making the validity of a marriage thereunder conditional upon its being monogamous."

The resolution was seconded by Mrs. Hansa Mehta and was unanimously carried.

Mrs. Lilavati Banker moved, "This meeting gives its wholehearted support to the Bill for removal of social disabilities amongst certain classes of Hindus introduced by Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah, in the Legislative Assembly."

Miss Santabai Daundker seconded the resolution which was passed.

Mrs. G. R. Doctor proposed a vote of thanks to the president of the evening and the speakers.

Sources Of Arms Supply Being Used To Capacity

INSKIP DESCRIBES BRITISH PLANS IN DEFENCE DEBATE

LONDON, July 20.

Opening the defence debate in the House of Commons Sir Thomas Inskip outlined the progress of Government's rearmament plans. He announced that approval has been given to transfer the Royal Filling Factory from Woolwich Arsenal to South Wales, Lancashire and Scotland while a Filling Factory would be established at Hereford. There was no anxiety in any quarter of the House regarding the naval position both in ship production and equipment. Personnel reports were satisfactory, while addition and expansion on a growing scale were constantly occurring.

SUPPLY TO CAPACITY.

Although the army started later than the navy or the air force, the Director General of munitions production would take over the going concern. Regular sources of supply were being used to utmost capacity, while the Woolwich arsenal and armament firms were engaged to full capacity. It has been found necessary to acquire the former gun factory at Nottingham. This was indispensable.

AIR DEFENCE.

In connection with air defence of Great Britain, Sir Thomas Inskip regretted that regular territorial armies were under strength and added that although Government could provide searchlights and guns, they could not find men to man them. He asserted that Government were asking for the accession of strength to the territorial forces in respect of all men up to fifty years of age for simple purposes of defending their own homes.

Sir Thomas Inskip strongly defended Government's plans and added that there was no reason to suppose that industry would be faced with insoluble labour problems as a result of the defence work.

LABOUR CRITICISM.

Opposition Labour criticism was voiced by Mr. Lees Smith who said they had no guarantee that the expenditure was not out-running co-ordination. The Minister for Co-ordination was dealing with supplies and not with the problem of co-ordination, as a result of which thousands of pounds would be wasted and co-ordination of defence would indefinitely be postponed.

Mr. Archibald Sinclair said that the vote of the Liberals would depend on the assurance that British armament would never be used except in accordance with the covenant of the League.

Mr. Churchill reiterated his statement that Germany was spending at the rate of 800 million sterling per year on warlike purposes and strategic roads. He said he was informed that the latter stretched hundreds of miles to strategic points, enabling mechanical transport to travel five abreast. These were likely to play a larger part in another war than fortified lines.

BOMBAY ELECTORAL ROLL ECHO

Question Of Rent Receipts And Matric Certificates In Commons

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 20.

In the Commons replying to Vice-Admiral E. A. Taylor, Mr. Butler presumed that all claims for compensation due under the regulations to the personnel of the Air Force for loss or damage to service-equipment and clothing at the time of the earthquake at Quetta had been settled but he had no direct information and was enquiring in that respect. He was not clear to what expenses for accommodation Vice-Admiral Taylor referred but if the Vice Admiral would inform him, enquiries about them would also be made.

BOMBAY ELECTORAL ROLL.

Mr. Sorensen suggested suspension or withdrawal of obligations to produce rent receipts or matriculation certificates in order to be placed on the register of electors in Bombay.

Mr. Butler replied that it was most desirable that all those qualified to come upon the electoral list should be there. He understood that the Government of Bombay were taking steps to see that as many as possible who were qualified were registered if they could prove their qualifications. He would certainly bring the matter to the attention of the Bombay Government but he emphasised that the would-be voters should have the desired qualifications.

AMNESTY FOR CORONATION

Question Of Indian Politicals

LONDON, July 20.

In the Commons replying to Mr. Harry Day, who suggested that Mr. R. A. Butler should consult the Government of India with a view to securing the review of cases of persons imprisoned for political offences so that, wherever compatible with prevention of violence, an amnesty could be granted before the Coronation, Mr. R. A. Butler replied that now there were only Civil Disobedience prisoners in jail and Lord Zetland was content to leave their case to the discretion of the Government of India.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL BANK'S REMUNERATION

Question In Commons

LONDON: July 20.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Morgan Jones with regard to the decision of Lord Zetland that no action should be taken with regard to the charges of the Imperial Bank of India for the management of debt, Mr. R. A. Butler stated that the matter had been very carefully considered and Lord Zetland was satisfied, after full examination of facts, that with respect to the holdings in the Indian Government Rupee Debt on London books on which the Imperial Bank's remuneration was based, there was no infringement by the Imperial Bank of the agreement. Lord Zetland was not aware that the Bank had withheld from the Government any information which it was under obligation to afford. With regard to the confirmation of part-payment in 1933, the Government of India were influenced by the fact that temporary withdrawal of the Bank's securities from London that year were effected to meet the convenience of the Government who were contemplating a conversion operation.—Reuter's Special.

DOMINIONS AND CORONATION

LONDON: July 20.

With the object of recognising equal interest of Dominions with the United Kingdom in the Coronation and harmonising the ancient traditions with the modern constitutional requirements, the King has appointed a Special Coronation Commission including the Prime Ministers and High Commissioners of Dominions, together with other Dominion representatives, while the United Kingdom will be represented by persons who act as members of the Coronation Committee of the Privy Council.

The King appointed Duke of York Chairman and Duke of Norfolk Deputy Chairman of the Commission.

The first meeting will be held shortly at St. James' Palace.—Reuter.

"SANCTITY OF PALESTINE"

Allahabad Conference Appoints "Council Of Action"

ALLAHABAD, July 19.

The Provincial Palestine Conference to-day resolved appointing a Council of Action with powers to co-opt and to arrange for holding meetings in every town and village of India where support for the programme adopted in the Conference will be enlisted and measures taken to translate it into action immediately.

TO DO WHAT THEY COULD.

The Conference also adopted another resolution appealing to all independent Islamic powers and Muslim rulers of Indian States to do what they could to terminate the oppression in Palestine, maintain sanctity of Palestine by bringing influences to bear upon the British Government and the League of Nations.

The President of the Conference was empowered to take necessary measure in this connection.—A.P.

AMARNATH DEMANDS INQUIRY

(Continued from page 1)

telegram from England saying that the Captain and Manager were willing to take me back on certain conditions, I was ready to make an apology and on Friday last signed a declaration which contained my unreserved apology and guarantee of good behaviour in the future. I have not got a copy of the declaration."

MUST SPEAK OUT.

Amarnath said that though he had not been told not to give any interview, he had now no other alternative than to let every one know what transpired since his ignominous return. He said when in Bhopal he heard the President of the Control Board intended to call an emergency meeting of Associations to consider his case and he also learnt that 12 out of 17 Associations affiliated to the Board were in favour of his return and one had sent no reply. The knowledge that the Cricket Associations viewed his case sympathetically gave him greater hopes of return to England.

NO SPECIFIC CHARGE.

Amarnath added "I was shown a copy of the allegations against me made by the Manager and while I do not wish to comment on it, I have no hesitation in saying that it contained no specific report of my behaviour."

I am not disputing a word of the allegations of the Manager except that my words in Punjabi, which had been interpreted as vulgar and insolent whereas anybody who understands Punjabi can explain that the words used were a common expression and that even the best people in the Punjab express themselves in the way I did."

"As I am completely ignorant of the Board's constitution." Amarnath continued "I cannot say whether all the developments in my case are in keeping with the Board's policy or the Rules but I state most emphatically that the entire episode has not been given a fair and impartial recognition. Even when I arrived in Bombay, I was told there were wheels within wheels, I felt convinced that the President of the Board would have instituted an Impartial enquiry and taken advantage of his emergency power or would even be guided by the opinion and decision of a dozen cricket institutions in this country."

RIDICULOUS POSITION.

Amarnath felt that a most ridiculous position had been created by the Captain on two occasions. Before his (Amarnath's) departure he (Captain) forgave his seeming insolence and was prepared to let him stay in England and twelve hours later informed him that the Manager and Captain openly declared that since the effect of disciplinary measure been felt, they would be glad to have him back. Since this news was known every arrangement was made for his return and till last Saturday noon he was hopeful of going back in time for the second Test. But the Captain and the Manager reversed their own decision and decided to condemn him for good.

IS THIS DISCIPLINE?

Amarnath further added "This morning I see that the Captain has called himself a strict disciplinarian. All I want to ask is whether the Captain of an International Team can openly withdraw his own words twice. Is this an example of discipline or ridicule?"

Amarnath in a grave voice said, "Now that I have been disgraced publicly I do not make any apology because I know that there is no reason for me to apologise. It was only with the object of doing my best for the Team that I was anxious to go back signing any form of apology, which would assist me to that end. I was repentent to this extent that my expression of disgust and annoyance should have been magnified and judged as they have been."

RIGHT MAN TO JUDGE.

Concluding Amarnath said "Let the Board publish the Manager's report and my statement, if they feel I have been guilty. There is only one man I know who would be fit to sit in judgment over such a case and that man is Duleepsinghji of Jamnagar whose opinion I know will not be disputed by any sportsman all the world over. I am not repeating what I said in my statement to the Board but this much I will say that when I was in agony with pain on my back, I was forced to play though the doctor who treated me said I should have rest."

DERBYSHIRE SUFFERS BAD COLLAPSE

Jehangirkhan And Bannerjee Play Havoc With Leather

THE SCORES

Indians First Innings		*228*
Indians Second Innings	*(for no loss)*	*37*
Derbyshire First Innings		*160*

On the second day of the match between the Indian Team and Derby, Indians were all out for the addition of only 9 runs to their first day's score, making a total of 228 runs.

DERBY'S POOR SCORE.

Derby made an exceedingly bad start and were all out for 160 runs. Jehangir Khan and Bannerjee took four and three wickets respectively.

Indians in their second innings had made 37 for no loss at the close of the day.

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON: July 20.

The start of the match between Indians and Derbyshire was delayed until after lunch on account of the rain. The wicket was fairly good.

There was no play before luncn, which was taken at 1 p.m.

The Tourists were all out for the addition of only 9 runs. Baqua Jilani remained unbeaten with 33.

The game started to-day at 2-15 p.m. Bannerjee and Meherhomji were out to successive deliveries.

Indian innings lasted 290 minutes.

DERBY'S BAD START.

Derby made an exceedingly bad start losing five wickets for 48. Their tea score was 95 for six.

Alderman was out at 8. Worthington played on at twelve. Skinner was out at 14 and Townsend at 27, at which stage Bannerjee had taken three wickets in five overs for thirteen runs. Townsend and Skinner were beaten by offspinners.

In Derby's first innings Jackson was out at 48/5. C. Elliott batted confidently for 100 minutes and hit 10 fours, mostly off drives. With Harry Elliott he added 88 runs for the seventh wicket. H. Elliott and Copson both hit C. S. Naidu for sixes. The Tourists' fielding was exceptionally good.

Derby were all out in their first innings for 160 runs.

Merchant and Mushtaq Ali batted dully until the close of the play.

At close of play the Indians in their second innings had made 37 runs for no wicket.

INDIANS (First Innings.)	
Merchant l.b.w., b Worthington	23
Wazir Ali, b Pope	2
Mushtaq Ali l.b.w., b Worthington	9
C. K. Nayudu l.b.w., b A. Pope	60
Jai, b Copson	43
Ramaswamy, c Skinner, b Copson	0
J. Khan, b Copson	9
C. S. Nayudu, c A. Pope, b Mitchell	3
Baqa Jilani, not out	33
Bannerjee b Copson	28
Meherhomji, b Copson	0
Extras	18
Total	228

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Copson 25|99|44|5.
Pope 21|8|26|6.
Worthington 18|7|42|2.
Mitchell 25|4|72|1.
Townsend 11|3|26|0.

DERBY (First Innings.)	
Alderman l.b.w., b C. K. Naidu.	1
Worthington, b Bannerjee	9
Townsend, b Bannerjee	7
Skinner, b Bannerjee	2
Jackson l.b.w., b C. S. Naidu.	4
Carrington b Bannerjee	2
C. Elliott l.b.w., b Jehangir Khan	77
H. Elliott l.b.w. b Jehangir Khan	42
Pope st. Meherhomji, b C. S. Naidu	5
Mitchell, c Jai, b Jehangir Khan	1
Copson, not out	6
Extras	4
Total	160

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Bannerjee 13|0|51|4.
C. K. Naidu 5|2|14|1.
Jehangir Khan 10|3|28|3.
Baqa Jilani 7|4|5|0.
C. S. Naidu 8|0|45|2.
Mushtaq Ali 5|2|13|0.

INDIANS (SECOND INNINGS).

Merchant (not out)	21
Mushtaq Ali (not out)	15
Extra	1
Total (for no wkt.)	37

M. N. Roy's Health In Jail Causes Anxiety

Poona Appeal To Nation To Demand His Immediate Release

POONA, July 20.

Prominent citizens of Poona, including among others Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mr. N. V. Gadgil, M.L.A., Mr. K. M. Jedhe, M.L.A., and Messrs Bhopatkar, Vaze, Karandikar, Javadekar, Dange, Karnik, Inamdar and G. P. Khare, have issued a statement through the "United Press" demanding the immediate release of Mr. M. N. Roy In the course of the statement they say:—

"We understand from the statement issued recently by Shreemati Maniben Mulji, the General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, that Mr. M. N. Roy is not keeping good health.

"It is by now a fact known to all that Mr. M. N. Roy was arrested five years back in 1931 and was convicted and sentenced to twelve years' rigorous imprisonment under section 121 (A) Indian Penal Code. The sentence was however reduced to six years in appeal.

"During the period of nearly five years, Mr. Roy has been always keeping indifferent health in jail and was sometimes even in a serious condition. Even at present the state of his health is not satisfactory and we his well-wishers are anxious about his condition. Mr. Roy has undergone nearly the whole term of his imprisonment and he would be out of jail in coming October in due course of time. But taking into consideration his frail health and the fact that he has almost completed his period of imprisonment, we are compelled to demand his immediate release on grounds of justice and fair-play.

In demanding his immediate release, it is not quite necessary for all to agree with his views and his programme.

"In fully appreciating his brilliant services to the country and admiring him for his unique sacrifices, we also want to demand the release of hundreds of others like him who are still wasting their precious lives in jail.

"Lastly we feel confident that all our countrymen will join with us demanding Mr. Roy's immediate release."—United Press.

JAPANESE MURDERED IN SHANTUNG

Serious Political Repercussion Feared In N. China

TSINGTAO, July 20.

A serious political repercussion is again feared in North China, following the murder of a Japanese Resident, Mr. Watanabe, in Shantung by an unknown gunman.

The Tsingtao Japanese consular police rushed to the scene.—Reuter.

SIMLA, July 20.

Sir Eric Mieville has been appointed Principal Private Secretary to H. R. H. the Duke of York.—A. P.

Politicals Treated Worse Than Common Convicts

"LOOKED UPON AS GOVERNMENT'S PARTICULAR FOES"

Rajen Babu's Call To Organize Vigilant And Vigorous Public Opinion

LUCKNOW, July 20.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the All India Political Prisoners' Relief Committee, has issued the following statement through the "United Press":—

"Some months ago, Sjt. Jogesh Chandra Chatterji was on hunger strike in the Lucknow Jail, with the object of securing an improvement in the treatment of the political prisoners. He was persuaded to give it up after a long time in the hope that public opinion would be roused and force the hands of the Government. He gave it up for eighteen months to see the reaction of the Government to that public opinion. Four months have passed and it is as well to restate the position.

CONSTANT CRY.

"It will be recollected that classification into "A", "B" and "C" classes, of prisoners was introduced in 1930. The demand for classifying political prisoners into a separate class was not accepted by the Government, but it was generally understood and expected as a result of Government's declaration that persons convicted of political offences would be put mostly in class "B" and not excluded from class "A". When the rules came to be applied, even the Lahore Conspiracy Case prisoners whose hunger strike resulting in the death of one of them, Jatindra Das, had been the immediate cause of the new rules, were all placed in class "C" without any exception. During the Civil Disobedience Movement the greatest majority of 'Satyagrahis' were placed in class "C" in 1930 and, in the subsequent movement of 1932, the numbers and proportion of A and B class satyagrahis were still further reduced. Under the prison rules there is no distinction between a convict who has been punished for a henious crime involving moral turpitude and a person convicted for a political offence. The lot of the political prisoners because of the bias against them, is in some respects even worse than that of ordinary prisoners. The cry has, therefore, always been raised that the classification of politicals with ordinary prisoners should be abolished and that the former should be put in a separate class. Their various grievances can never be removed so long as this system of treating them like other prisoners continue. This has been accordingly the first and the foremost demand.

SECOND DEMAND

"Unlike common convicts, politicals are not allowed to have associations amongst themselves. They are sometimes segregated in cells, which amounts, in many cases, to solitary imprisonment for all practical purposes. They are kept in separate prisons and even when they happen to be in one prison, they are not allowed to meet and mix with one another. This segregation preys heavily on the minds of many and it is not surprising that many are known to have lost their mental equilibrium and some became victims of stark lunacy. The principal underlying this segregation has been extended and the discarded cells at Port Blair have been brought into use and hundreds have been sent there to keep them out of such touch, not only with the outside people as prisoners may have under strict prison rules, all the more vigorously enforced against politicals, but also out of the very atmosphere of the country. The "second demand" therefore has been that they should not be segregated in different prisons but that, as far as possible, they should be concentrated in one jail in each province, that all those in one jail should have opportunities of meeting one another, and confinement in cells should be abolished altogether, all being kept in association wards.

INSISTENT DEMAND.

"The revival of the Andamans Jails has created great indignation in the country as they were severely condemned by the Jail Commission. The public do not feel impressed by the panegyrics of the Home Member about the island and its prison, and insist that no prisoner whether, political or other, should be compulsorily sent there without his consent. It should not be forgotten that the politicals have not been benefited at all by the many improvements claimed in the conditions of things there. Ordinary convicts have many advantages and are known to prefer Andamans to prisons in the country. They are sent there with their consent and are allowed freedom practically to settle down there as agriculturists. This life is naturally preferred by them to life in Indian prisons. But politicals are sent there against their will, kept strictly confined and not allowed any facilities not available in India. On the other hand, few interviews allowed in India to prisoners with friends and relatives are effectively and practically barred in the Andamans. Not only the trouble and worry of obtaining permission, but also the expense and difficulty of the journey render such interviews impossible. News about ill-treatment percolates from the prison with great difficulty even in India. It is impossible to get any from the Andamans and such pressure as public opinion is capable of exerting on Government in India and specially on prison authorities, is altogether absent. The demand has, therefore, been insistent that these condemned prisons should be abolished and no one should be sent there against his will, all the improvement claimed notwithstanding.

UNIFORMITY INSISTED ON.

"Many of those found guilty of political offences are highly educated and cultured individuals and cannot bear their mind starved. Any cultured person feels this kind of starvation as much as starvation for want of food and it is as cruel to deprive a man of physical food as to deprive him of intellectual food. It is, therefore, demanded that all political prisoners—to whatever class they may belong so long as classification on present line continues—, should be given a daily newspaper. The rule or rather the action of prison authorities in all Provinces is not uniform in this respect. In some places, only the higher class prisoners are allowed to have a weekly newspaper at the cost of the jail. In others, even this, they can get at their own cost only. In one province, they used to be allowed an English daily and I understand that, recently, in another place, the permission has been granted to supply them daily. I believe that those placed in class "C" are not supposed to have any such intellectual appetite and are not allowed newspapers anywhere. It is satisfactory that, in the United Provinces, a daily is now going to be supplied to "A" and "B" class prisoners. But what is insisted upon is that there should be a uniform rule all over the country and that a daily newspaper should be supplied to political prisoners, irrespective of their class.

AN APPEAL.

"Similarly, they should be permitted to read books to which no reasonable objection may be undertaken. In this respect also, there should be uniformity in rules and the method and standard of censorship. Cases are known, where a book that has been allowed by the authorities in one prison, has not been passed in another prison and great difficulty is experienced by prisoners in getting any books at all. The Government has to relax the rules in this respect and also to keep a library for the use of prisoners. This can more easily be done, if they are concentrated in one prison. But the public can also help in solving this difficulty to some extent. It has been proposed to maintain a prisoners' library at Lucknow, books from which may be sent to prisoners in various prisons in the country. The library will naturally consist of only such books as may be permitted for the use of prisoners. Sjt. Mohanlal Saxena and Sjt. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai are engaged in establishing such a library and have succeeded in securing some books, the largest contribution having been made by the President of the Congress. An appeal is made to the public at large to help in making this library a useful collection and to authors and publishers to supply it with copies of their publications. It is hoped that the public and authors and publishers will respond generously to this appeal and help in removing not only the dull monotony of prison life, but also that intellectual starvation which is the lot of prisoners.

ABSOLUTE NECESSITY.

"I have mentioned some of the principal grievances. I have not referred to physical discomforts, inconveniences and privations, nor to the treatment meted out to prisoners. Conditions differ in different provinces, but nowhere are they anywhere near being satisfactory, judged even from prison standards. It is clear that the Government will not yield unless public opinion becomes irresistable, as they naturally look upon the political prisoners as their particular enemies. This public opinion should be organised. There is no chance of disappearance or even a substantial reduction in number of political prisoners, particularly when as many so-called laws continue to restrict and destroy civil liberties of all kinds. The lot of political prisoners must therefore be the concern of the public and vigilant and vigorous steps should be taken to make public opinion powerful so as to secure fulfilment of these absolutely necessary and minimum demands not only of Sjt. Jogesh Chandra Chatterji, but of all who have any experience of prison life—indeed of all persons who have any conception of prison life."—United Press.

BRYTOL
METAL POLISH
&
PASTE
For
ALL METALWARES
&
UTENSILS
Imparts lasting lustre
at
Minimum Cost &
Labour
THE LILY CHEMICAL WORKS,
Mangaldas Market, Bombay 2.

Indian News From Here And There

AHMEDABAD EDUCATION SOCIETY MEETING

Plan For Arts College: Will Mill Magnates Respond?

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, July 19.

The weather continues to be oppressively hot. In spite of clouds and some drizzling, there has been practically no rain during the week.

The total number of deaths in the week ending on Thursday last went up to 273, which shows a death rate of 37.09 per thousand. Meningitis was again responsible for one death and consumption for 24.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel spent some days in Ahmedabad and had long talks with local workers on several questions. He visited the Vidyapith and the Ashram and took part in the meeting of the City Congress Committee, in which it was decided to organise the Congress Party for the municipal elections in October.

A committee has been appointed to draft the rules and regulations of the party, and a small selection committee has also been appointed. It is hoped that a strong Congress party will be formed in the Municipality and it will be able to capture all the seats in the forthcoming municipal elections.

WOMEN PROTEST.

A representation signed by a large number of women members of the Congress was submitted to the President of Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee on the 15th inst. protesting strongly against the marriage Bill of Babu Bhagwandas and appealing to the Working Committee of the Congress to try in all possible ways to ameliorate the condition of women in the country.

At a meeting of the Ahmedabad Municipality the question of taking up 3 under-Graduate teachers in the Municipal Girls High School was taken up for discussion. After some debate the resolution of the School Board was adopted by the municipality and it was decided to adopt the policy of maintaining the High School standards in the municipal girls' High School.

SHORTAGE OF WATER

An informal meeting of the members of the Municipality was held on the 15th inst at Gandhi Hall in the municipal building. The question of the shortage of water in several localities had been hotly discussed for some time, and in this informal meeting, the President read portions of the correspondence that had passed between him and the Municipal Engineer. After this, question of extension of municipal limits was taken up for discussion and Mr. Mavlankar urged the need of extending the limits in the interest of Sanitation as well for proper expansion of the city. He pointed out that the municipal area was at present 5500 acres and he favoured the project of taking up 3400 acres more by extending the limits to the area included in the Town planning scheme and beyond and inclusive of 400 acres of Maninagar.

He was conscious of the difficulties in the way and the heavy expenditure involved in the project, but he said, it was necessary to take up these 3400 acres to improve sanitation and to have new buildings constructed under municipal bye-laws.

The meeting was adjourned till Monday when the question will again be taken up for discussion. The extension of Municipal limits is an urgent necessity, and it will be in the interest of the city, if the limits are extended according to the suggestions put forward by the president. At the same time the construction of bridges on the river should be taken in hand at a very early date, so that there may be ample scope for expansion on the other side of the river

PLOTS FOR GYMNASIUM.

The Schools Committee considered an important question in its meeting of the 16th inst. It seems that the Vyayam Shala of Ahmedabad unable to find suitable plots for gymnasiums has fixed its eye on the compounds of municipal schools. Mr. Chaitanya Prasad Diwan was invited to be present while discussing the question of the use of the compounds of municipal school buildings, and he explained his view-point in the meeting. After some discussion, the School Board resolved to reserve the compounds of their schools for their own school children and the Vyayamshala was asked to approach the municipality for other plots for their gymnasiums. It was also resolved to provide necessary apparatus for gymnastics in the compounds of school buildings, and the question will be considered in a special meeting to be called for the purpose.

MUSLIMS' PROTEST.

The formation of the Muslim Parliamentary Board has created a great stir among the Mahomedans in the city. A meeting was held in the evening on Thursday and one on Friday at the Jumma Masjid after Jumma prayers and one more on Friday night. Strong protest was made against the Parliamentary Board, and its constitution. It seems that the local members of the Parliamentary Board are mostly title holders, and none of them is in touch with the masses.

CRICKET BOARD.

The Cricket Board of Ahmedabad has again been active, and thanks are due to the interest taken by Sir Chinubhai and Mr. Chaitanyaprasad in the game. The Board has been able to induce a number of cricket teams to join it as members. A working committee has been elected, and a programme of matches for the season will be fixed in due course.

The Ahmedabad Education Society is convening a meeting of all its members on the 23rd inst., when the President and the Vice-President will be elected. The members of the Governing Body and the Council of the Society will be elected next month. The Hargovandas Lakhmichand College of Commerce has been working in full swing, and the Society has obtained a plot of land measuring more than 50 acres on permanent lease. Serious efforts are being made to start an Arts College next year and all eyes are turned to the mill magnates for a fair donation to begin with. It is well known that the Commerce College came into existence as Sheth Tribhovandas and his brother Amritlal promised a donation of Rs. 60,000 for the purpose. It now remains for the mill magnates to see that Ahmedabad has its arts college as well as its medical college and agricultural college in the near future. When a city like Poona has so many institutions for higher education and a comparatively poor city like Surat has a Society with a property of more than 17 lacs Ahmedabad should do better. Ahmedababad can boast of more than half a dozen magnates, any one of whom will be able to run a whole institution from his own private purse. It has also many philanthropic citizens and associations that spend large sums of money in charity every year. If such magnates co-operate with the Society and turn the channel of their charities, Ahmedabad will be able to provide the needs of higher education in all its branches.

RAILWAY REVENUES

A Meeting In Jubbulpore

(From Our Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, (By Mail).

There was a meeting at the Railway Station premises on Friday between Jubbulpore merchants and the railway Administration, Mr. Harvey District Traffic Manager presided. Discussion centred round the question of how best to augment the revenue of the railway. The Divisional Manager pointed out that several rich merchants who could well afford to travel in higher classes were travelling in the 3rd class. He requested them to travel at least in the inter class so that by increasing railway revenues they would enable the administration to provide more amenities to the travelling public.

Merchants brought to the notice of the Traffic Manager that 3rd class passengers were not provided with roofing in the Jubbulpore Station to protect them from rain Traffic Manager agreed to refer this matter to the higher authorities. Representations were also made to provide more lighting in Madan Mahal Station. Several other minor items were discussed before the meeting broke up.

QUIT DELHI IN 24 HOURS

Order On Congressman And Youth Worker

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, July 20.

Ratanprakash a member of the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee and a prominent youth worker of Delhi who has twice been externed from Delhi has been served with an externment order at the Delhi railway station. The order which remains in force for one year requires Ratanprakash to leave Delhi within 24 hours and not to return, the penalty being imprisonment which may extend to one year or with fine or with both Ratanprakash attended the Provincial Congress Committee meeting yesterday and returned to Meerut the same evening.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Amarnath Incident

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—On Saturday, June 20th, the All-India Cricket Team, which is now visiting Britain, won the first victory of its tour in the match against the Minor Counties at the famous Lord's Ground in London. This visit of Indian cricketers is arousing the keenest interest. The style and quickness of the Indian players command the admiration of our cricket enthusiasts. But the decision which appeared to have been so suddenly taken after the team's first victory to send Mr. Amarnath, one of the team's best batsman, back to India at six hours' notice has created consternation in wide circles in this country.

The only explanation vouchsafed so far was that Amarnath threw his bat and pads into the corner of the pavillion in a moment of indignation. Obviously this explanation of so grave an incident is insufficient.

A letter addressed on June 23rd to Major Brittain-Jones, the Manager of the Team with the request that he would bring it before the members of the team in order that a full statement on this unfortunate occurrence might be issued for the information of British and Indian opinion has not even been acknowledged, which suggests that there is a desire to conceal the truth.

We hope that in India public opinion will throw the searchlight of enquiry on to the management of the All-India Cricket Team now in England.—Yours etc.,

REGINALD BRIDGEMAN.
International Secretary, League Against Imperialism and for National Independence.
London, July 2.

Are Municipal Employees Slaves?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—If Mr. M. N. Talpade, Chairman of the Municipal Schools Committee, thought that he was rendering some service to the University and the authors of the "Massacre of the Innocents" by endeavouring to elicit the information,—thanks to the Mayor for promptly gagging him,—whether the attention of the Commissioner had been invited to the conduct of a certain Municipal employee in organising a demonstration by way of protest against the gross injustice done to the students and their parents and guardians, he was sadly mistaken. Have the Municipal employees no freedom of thought and action. Can they not express their feelings candidly and in an unambiguous manner if deliberate injustice has been done to them either directly or indirectly? Are they slaves or animals? By his move Mr. Talpade has displayed an amazing mentality which is likely to eclipse whatever service he may have done in the past.

Let wiser counsels dawn on him and let him see things in their true perspective.—Yours, etc.

S. V.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Sholapur Electoral Complaint

Extend The Period

A CORRESPONDENT draws attention to the fact that only seven days were allowed to those whose names were not originally entered upon the electoral roll of the Sholapur Textile Labour Constituency, to send in their applications for enlistment. This, protests the correspondent, is very unfair, especially as copies of the electoral roll were unavailable. Moreover, the men who work as "Badliwallas" will find it practically impossible to get their names registered at such short notice. An extension of time is, therefore, absolutely essential.

Follow Gandhiji

A JAIN YOUTH, wants Jain youths to follow Gandhiji's advice to resign from the Jain Sangh. The correspondent wants Mr. Parmanand, the President of the Jain Youth Conference, to give a lead by himself resigning first.

Wants Inquiry

N. P. BHARUCHA requests members of the Bombay Corporation to inquire into the superior appointments in the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality.

CONGRESSMAN ARRESTED

LUCKNOW, July 19.

Pandit Virendranath Pandey, Secretary of the Collectorganj Ward Congress Committee, Cawnpore, was arrested here to-day from a house in Dugawan.

It is said that a revolver and some live cartridges were recovered from his person.

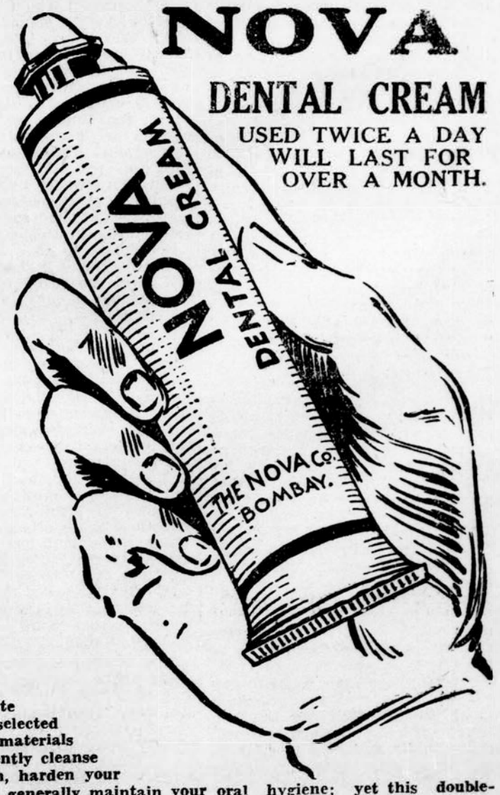
Tribhuwan Dutt, the owner of the house, has also been put under arrest.—United Press.

Pt. PANT IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, July 20.

Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, secretary of the Congress Parliamentary Committee has arrived.—A.P.

NOVA
DENTAL CREAM
USED TWICE A DAY
WILL LAST FOR
OVER A MONTH.



This
Modern
Tooth-Paste
made of selected
harmless materials
will efficiently cleanse
your teeth, harden your
gums and generally maintain your oral hygiene; yet this double-sized tube—Full 3 ozs.—costs you no more than tubes of half this size. USE this Excellent Paste and DON'T FORGET the value IT BRINGS to you.

THE NOVA COMPANY,
BOMBAY 21.

Fields, Factories And Workshops

Some Cattle Problems

"An Agriculturist" Answered

(BY J. N. MANKAR.)

With reference to the article contributed by "an agriculturist" in the issue of "Times of India" dated 24th June, 1936, I am constrained to find that the view about cattle problem as represented in the said article is evidently non-Indian and several statements made therein are almost imaginary as will be seen from the following facts.

Referring to the statement "No amount of law or legislation is going to help," I am surprised to find how an Agriculturist admitting need for improvement of cattle, can allow best milkers and breeders and promising young stock to be slaughtered evidently for trade purposes, to the very great detriment of foundation stock for breeding and future stock for improvement. To achieve good results in mass improvement of cattle it is necessary that cattle useful for breeding and their progeny down to several generations should be preserved to attain real improvement. Where mere force of circumstances (that can be remedied) is responsible for thoughtless sale of such promising stock for slaughter, protective legislation is the only means to hold up the useful stock. Any industry, including cattle breeding and Dairying, in an infant stage, should be fostered and encouraged in various ways and protective and preferential legislation is one of the sure means to check the criminal waste of useful cattle and young stock and encourage the industry. It is simply ridiculous to breed a few better cattle in the name of Agriculture and Milk supply at a snail's pace and connive at the huge slaughter of useful milkers and breeders and young stock in overwhelming numbers. If the need for better dairy and draught cattle in India is real, it is absolutely necessary to check the criminal waste of useful cattle by legislation and undertake efforts of improvement on a mass scale making adequate provision of fodder.

HOPELESS CONDITION.

The general economic condition of the cultivator is, at present, such that he cannot even afford to pay Revenue Cess. But he has to do so under the force of Law, of course for the future security of their maintenance. Often he has reluctantly to sell his useful cattle wealth to pay Revenue Cess or the Sowcar and then finds himself without means to carry on agriculture. If the buyers are not available, he has to take to other resources to pay Revenue cess and such other liabilities. Hence if the useful cattle are not allowed to be slaughtered, butchers cannot buy them and the useful stock will be saved and spared for better purposes, cultivators are willing to keep weak cattle for manure purposes also provided there is adequate grazing facilities.

The statement that most of the cattle and buffaloes for slaughter come from such parts where there are large areas of uncultivable land, is also far from truth.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Regarding operations on weekly cattle markets the "Agriculturist" seems to be ill-informed. The propagandist of the cattle Preservation societies are hardly

(Continued on page 11).

Government And Ownership Of Land

Need For A Definite Assessment Policy

By Manecklal Vakil

On the 14th December 1926 it was the Governor of Bengal who told the Zamindars to "see to it that their tenants have adequate housing, decent conditions of life." It is in 1936 that "The complicated question, whether the altered Government assessment was to be fixed only in respect of the lands built upon or whether the entire compound land was also to be so assessed, which had engaged the attention of Government Departments so long, has now been solved by the sympathetic attitude of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay who has appreciated the importance of these new suburbs. This helpful attitude will give a stimulus to residence in the suburbs." (Dewan Bahadur A. U. Malji in the "Bombay Co-operative Quarterly", March, 1936, on the Ahmedabad Co-operative Housing Societies). It took a lawyer nearly two months to elicit official confirmation in the following words:—

"All owners of buildings constructed in areas in which the standard rates are ordered to be applied by Government (published in "Bombay Government Gazette", Part IV, dated 13-6-1935 at page 414 under R.D. No. 463/B, dated 8-6-1935 to come into operation with effect from 1-8-1936 in the suburbs of Ahmedabad) and which are used for residential purposes only and the areas of which are less than 1/4th of the total area of the plots concerned are entitled to 3/8th concession at the time of levy of altered assessment from 1-8-1936.'

PUBLIC DOESN'T KNOW.

The Joint Town Planning Board in their Resolution No. 120 dated 6th September, 1933 cited the example of the above concession continued in force in the Bombay Suburban District only for some years past which was originally devised for Salsette and subsequently extended to some other places to encourage building development and the provision of open spaces around buildings. It took many years for Government to make it applicable to the city of Ahmedabad, though the city has been extending since 1925 and various public bodies and associations from that city made petitions to Government, since 1929, if not earlier. The public in other cities of the Bombay Presidency like Broach, Surat, Poona, Satara Belgaum, etc. do not know whether any definite and uniform policy of taxation by non-agricultural assessment to buildings of all types has been or will be adopted in the near future so as to meet the pressing need of the growing population in cities, towns and villages.

IN PRE-BRITISH DAYS.

Prior to 1865 the Gaonthans and buildings sites in villages, towns and cities continued free from any Government assessment as in the pre-British rule of the Muslim and Hindu States who did not claim to be the owners of land when the cultivators and the first occupiers were the real owners of land and the State could only tax the income of such property to meet the expenses of the State. It is only during the period of the rapid disintegration of the Mogul Empire and the equally rapid building up of the Mahratta rule that the collectors of land revenue could wield unprecedented powers, which had to be continued by the handful of Civil Servants of the East India Company as the only way out to continue the collection of the land tax, and the State power wielded by the East India Company thus brought into existence a system of intermediate landlords as tax-gatherers.

LACK OF UNIFIED SYSTEM

The Secretary of State in 1879 deprecated any general taxation of village sites at the time. Since the advent of the British rule Government have been taxing one plot or area at one rate, another at another and exempting a third only because at different times in the past different rules and customs have been followed and no task of unifying them had been undertaken. The assertion that the land belongs to the State as Crown property was repudiated in the despatch of the Court of Directors dated 17th December, 1856 and it was there claimed that the land assessment should be treated as taxation and not as rent. The same position was reaffirmed in a Despatch of Sir C. Wood in 1864 and again a similar disclaimer of the assertion of a general proprietory right by Lord Lytton's Government in their Despatch to the Secretary of State, dated 8-6-1880. The Constitutional right of levying taxation on land is always claimed by all States. But in States under Governments responsible to the legislature no executive Government can increase taxation without the legislative formalities sanctioned by the political Constitution of that State. There has been, however, some confusion in the minds of Government officers both of the Central and Provincial establishments as to the Constitutional rights of the State and the legal rights conferred on the Executive Government, if any, to frame rules and bye-laws with the formalities imposed by the Central or Provincial Legislature in India. Even in recent times after the Montford Reforms Legislatures had been in existence for more than a decade the Revenue Department of the Bombay Government have asserted that "Government are not prepared to forego their rights to revise the assessment of land when it is converted from agricultural to non-agricultural use." As far as the writer has been able to gather the land revenue rules of 1921 which are still in force have not been placed on the Council Table of the Bombay Legislative Council and increased assessments by the Executive would be ultra vires under Sec. 80/A (3) (a) of the Government of India Act of 1919 and rule 2 thereunder as increased taxation without the sanction of the legislature.

DUTY OF A STATE.

Even the primary duty of a State to a growing population to provide tax-free housing sites can only be discharged through the legislative machinery provided by the Political Constitution as also other exemption, if any, provided for by any laws of the legislature or rules made thereunder. From the foregoing it will appear that the revised or altered assessment which would mean an increase of taxation on land would be ultra vires of the Executive Government under the existing Land Revenue rules still in force. Reference in this matter may be made to the Joint Parliamentary Select Committee's report of 1918-19, the Taxation Inquiry Committee's Report of 1925 as also the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report of 1934.

The above position has already been brought to the notice of Government in some of the representations made by public bodies from Ahmedabad and the situation calls for a more definite and lucid enunciation of policy regarding land revenue and the increase of assessment for all purposes. The tax payers and their Associations must act in a body to put pressure on the bureaucratic executive to do their duty to the subjects of the State.

Even the above concession of 3/8th of the standard rates for the Ahmedabad suburbs would apply only to new residential sites with buildings on not more than 1/4th of the area of each plot. There are, however, quite contiguous areas to which no Town Planning Act has been applied and where residential buildings are being permitted to the extent of 1/3rd of area without planned roads. Apparently the concession of 3/8th will not be applicable to them even round about Ahmedabad and the owners of such buildings would have to approach Government for some similar concession from the levy of the full standard rates. Shops in roadside residential buildings is a common feature of city life and such shops in buildings should not lead to the adoption of assessment beyond the 3/8th limit. Such injustice quite apparent on the face of it in contiguous areas is only a result of the want of a definite declaration of policy and causes a lot of hardship to the public in dealings with the subordinate officers of the Revenue Department who are guided by various considerations in the financial interest of increased revenue while dealing with individual cases as each arises. Such an erratic and uncertain policy is sure to undermine any confidence which may still be left in the public mind regarding the sense of fairness on the part of Government officers where the interests of the State are being looked after like the interests of a private owner of lands claiming to be the super-owner of all the lands of the country.

Egypt Joins I. L. O.

Sequel To Long And Intimate Collaboration

(BY MAZDOOR.)

The most recent recruit to the International Labour Organisation is Egypt. During the course of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva last month, the Egyptian Charge de' Affairs at Berne conveyed the information to Director Butler of the I.L.O. that his country would be willing to join the Organisation if an invitation to that effect was addressed to her. Accordingly, on the 16th June last the plenary session of the Conference adopted a resolution inviting the Government of Egypt to accept membership of the International Labour Organisation. It was, of course, understood that acceptance of membership by Egypt involved only those rights and obligations provided for in the Constitution of the Organisation and did not involve any obligations under the Covenant of the League of Nations. As a result Egypt became a full Member of the Organisation, and as such participated in the work of the last International Labour Conference during its closing days.

ITS HISTORY.

This adherence of Egypt to the I.L.O. is a sequel to a long and intimate period of collaboration between the Government at Cairo and the I.L.O. at Geneva. From 1932 Egypt has been represented at the annual Conference of the I.L.O. by an Observer, and it was in that year that Mr. Butler, then Deputy Director, was invited to Egypt on mission. On more than one occasion Egypt had invited official missions from Geneva to visit Cairo and advise her regarding social and labour problems; in fact, it was the Report that Mr. Harold Butler drew up on one of these occasions that was the starting point for the organisation of a department dealing with labour at the Cairo Secretariat and also for the introduction of an Egyptian Labour Code. During the last four or five years, the representatives of Egypt and the high officials at Geneva have been patiently preparing for the entry of Egypt into the I.L.O., and these years of patient efforts have secured their concrete result.

SIGNIFICANT, EVENT.

The adhesion of Egypt to the I.L.O., particularly at this juncture, has its own significance. It will be remembered that Brazil and Japan, when they resigned their connection with the League of Nations, expressed their specific intention of continuing their collaboration with the I.L.O., and that the United States of America had joined the I.L.O., without becoming a member of the League. As a result of the recent political happenings, some South American States (Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua) have expressed their desire to cease their connection with the League, but nothing is mentioned about their ceasing their collaboration with the work of the I.L.O. Altogether, then, it will be surmised that there is throughout the entire world to-day a stronger current of sympathy with the industrial, social and other humanitarian activities of Geneva than with its purely political ones.

I. L. O. Notes

Increasing Universality Of Labour Organisation

Plea For Asiatic Labour Conference

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

The 20th Session of the International Labour Conference opened at Geneva on June 4 and ended on June 24 under the Presidentship of Mr. Bramsnaes Danish Government delegate. It registered a further step forward towards the goal of universality by the admission of Egypt to membership of the I. L. O.

The Conference adopted three draft Conventions, two of which were accompanied by complementary Recommendations. The first of the Conventions dealt with the question of annual holidays with pay, which came up for first discussion in 1935. The Draft Convention finally adopted by the 20th Session applies to persons engaged in industrial and commercial undertakings and establishments. After one year's continuous service such persons will be entitled to an annual holiday with pay of at least six working days. Every person taking a holiday shall ordinarily receive in respect of the full period of the holiday his usual remuneration. Persons under sixteen years of age, including apprentices, shall be entitled to at least twelve working days. The duration of the holiday shall increase progressively with the length of service. An accompanying Recommendation sets forth various suggestions for applying the Draft Convention, indicating various methods calculated to achieve the purpose of the holiday.

The Convention does not apply to domestic servants, home workers and agricultural workers. For each of these groups, the Conference adopted resolutions asking the Governing Body of the I. L. O. to put the question on the agenda of one of the next Sessions of the Conference. The question of holidays with pay for maritime workers will be dealt with in the special Maritime Session of the Conference to be held this year.

FORTY-HOUR WEEK

The second Draft Convention adopted related to the reduction of hours of work on public works undertaken or subsidised by Governments. It provided that the working week should not exceed an average of 40 hours per week, except in the case of necessarily continuous work in which the hours of work may average 42. This Draft Convention came before the Conference as a result of the general Convention adopted last year on the institution of the 40-hour week without lowering the workers' standard of living, and in accordance with the decision to proceed to the application of this principle to various groups of industries and occupations.

Three other proposed Draft Conventions, on which a first discussion took place last year, came before the Conference in the same way as the Convention on Public Works. These dealt with building and civil engineering, the iron and steel industry, and coal mines. Although there was a large majority in favour of these Conventions, they were not adopted because the final vote did not give the necessary two-thirds majority. Nevertheless, the Conference decided to continue the study of this question, and asked the Governing Body of the I. L. O., with this end in view, to convoke preparatory tripartite conferences. A similar decision was taken in regard to the textile industry which came up for a first discussion. At the same time, the Conference decided to put this question on the agenda of the 1937 Session.

RECRUITMENT OF WORKERS

The third Draft Convention adopted related to the regulation of certian special systems of recruiting workers. The Convention sets forth a series of measures to be taken with a view to the elimination, by means of regulations and control (granting of licences by the competent authority) of abuses occurring in recruiting and the harmful consequences that might result for indigenous peoples. The Conference also decided unanimously to adopt a complementary Recommendation. This dealt mainly with the improvement of the living conditions of indigenous workers and their families and enunciated the principle that the aim in view must be the progressive elimination of the recruiting of labour in favour of the spontaneous offer of labour.

On the subject of safety provisions for workers in the building industry with reference to scaffolding and hoisting machinery, which came up for first discussion, the Conference decided unanimously to adopt a Draft Questionnaire to be sent to the Governments of States Members and to put the question on the agenda of the next Session. It seems clearly indicated that the regulations envisaged will be adopted next year without difficulty.

The work of the Conference was not confined to an examination of various questions placed on the agenda with a view to the adoption of international regulations. As usual, an important debate, in which a large number of speakers participated, occurred on the Report of the Director, Mr. Harold Butler. This discussion ranged mostly over the dominant tendencies in various national economies, emphasizing, in particular, the result of expansionist economic policies. It also indicated that the economic recovery observed in most countries has no solid basis, as is shown by the persistence of the evil of unemployment. The debate emphasised the necessity of vigorous general action with a view to the restoration of the free circulation of wealth and of men, in which action the I. L. O. must take part.

The Conference also had before it various reports prepared by the I. L. O. on the following questions:—Workers' nutrition and social policy; opium and the workers; collective agreements; the protection of migrant workers. The Conference adopted resolutions on the first two reports. The last one was sent to a Commission which submitted a resolution expressing the hope that the study of the problem of migration would soon lead to conclusions which could be brought before the Conference.

In addition, the Conference adopted 13 resolutions. The more important of these dealt with the inclusion on the agenda of an early session of the Conference of the question of the safeguarding of the right of association of individual workers; unemployment, and, in particular technological unemployment; nutrition of workers; opium and workers; labour inspection; enquiry into the condition of textile industries; methods to promote the industrial development of the various countries; and the improvement of conditions of work in Asiatic countries, with particular reference to the convocation of the Advisory Tripartite Asiatic Labour Conference. —A. P.

Conditions In Tea Gardens

Official Report On Tea District Emigrant Act

SIMLA, July 18.

The Government of India Department of Industry and Labour has issued the following report on the working of the Tea District Emigrant Labour Act for the year 1933-34, to-day:

According to the figures given 47,880 souls were newly recruited for Assam as against 38,997 the previous year. The bulk (37,005), came from Bihar and Orissa.

Licences were issued during the year to 72 Local Forwarding Agents for recruitment in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay, the Central Provinces, Madras and the United Provinces which are controlled emigration areas. No application was refused, but two were held over owing to lack of adequate information about accommodation and feeding of assisted emigrants.

The Report states "There is, however, no doubt that a considerable number of those recruited as assisted emigrants ought to have been treated as non-assisted. They concealed their previous residence in Assam in order to be sure of repatriation at the end of three years.

SURPLUS OF LABOUR

"Much more labour was available than could be accepted and many were the deceptions practised on Local Forwarding Agents by would-be emigrants. Ex-garden coolies wishing to return to gardens, which required no more recruits for the year, would get themselves recruited under false names for some other garden at a fair distance from the garden of their desires, and, on arrival in Assam, just disappear, re-appearing at the old gardens a day or two later under the old names as volunteers who had paid their own way back from leave.

The new system of sheets containing detailed information of the conditions under which labourers were recruited, which had been introduced, was found to work well.

FACILITIES TO WORKERS

Since the introduction of this Act, all assisted emigrants are, under the Rules, detrained once in every 24 hours to have a cooked meal outside the train and once in every 48 hours for a rest of at least 9 hours. This has made the journey much easier, especially for children. Qualified doctors have

(Continued on Page 11.)

BANK OF HINDUSTAN, Ltd.

35, Church Gate St., Fort, Bombay

beg to announce that with a view to help Merchants and the Mercantile community to earn some interest, they have decided not to reduce the rate of interest on Current and Savings Bank account at present. The present rates are 1% p. a. and 2½% p. a. on Current and Savings Bank accounts respectively.

1st July '36

Glands Made Active and Youthful Vigour Restored In 24 Hours

American Doctor's Discovery Strengthens Blood, Nerves, Body, Memory, Brain, Muscles, and Endurance—Better Than Gland Operations.

Dr. T. A. Ellis

Thanks to the discovery of an American Doctor, it is now possible for those who feel prematurely old, Run-down and Worn-out, to experience again the thrill of Youthful Vigour, Ambition, and Vitality. This great discovery, which is a simple home treatment and can be used secretly by anyone, quickly brings a surplus of vitality and an ability to enjoy the pleasures of life.

No longer is it necessary for you to suffer from Loss of Vigour and Manhood, Weak Memory and Body, Nervousness, Impure Blood, Sickly Skin, Depression and Poor Sleep. Instead you merely take this simple home treatment a few days and you will find that your vigour is restored. No matter what your age you will find that your gland activity and nerve force is increased and restored. You will find youthful physical power in this discovery, which builds rich, pure blood and literally makes your body tingle with new energy and vitality. This simple home treatment is in pleasant easy-to-take tablet form and thousands who have used it say that it is far better than any other method.

Works in 24 Hours

This new medical discovery, known as Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, has been tested by thousands in America and has achieved results that seem almost miraculous. It has conquered obstinate cases that had defied all other treatment. It has rescued the young from premature old age and debility. It has made older men as good as new. It has brought happiness beyond all price to thousands who believed that they were old, worn-out, and finished with the joys of life. And the beauty of this remarkable discovery is that it brings results so quickly. In 24 hours you can see and feel a tremendous improvement and within one week it will literally make you a new man.

Doctors Praise Vi-Tabs

Doctors in America, and in many other countries too, say that the Vi-Tabs formula is marvelous for those who are old before their time, Run-down, and Worn-out. For instance Dr. T. A. Ellis, of Canada, recently wrote: "Not only does this formula enrich the blood supply of red corpuscles, but it likewise activates the gland system. This is followed by renewed energy and ambition, particularly gratifying to men and women in middle or older ages." And a widely known Italian doctor, Dr. N. G. Giannini, recently wrote: "Tired-out, Frail and Shrunken bodies sorely need the established system building influence of this formula, which works its splendid effects upon the blood, glands, nerves and liver—improves appetite and brings greater strength to weak, nervous, run-down people."

Guaranteed To Work

Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are not an experiment. This simple home treatment, which can be used with absolute secrecy, is the prescription of an American doctor. It is amazingly successful and is giving new youth, vitality, and energy to millions in America. Because of its remarkable success, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction. For this reason you should not experiment with questionable drugs which may be drastic and irritating to the delicate gland and nervous system. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs not only have proved their sterling worth by helping millions of sufferers, but are guaranteed in your own particular case. Put Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs to the test. See for yourself how much younger, stronger, and more vigourous you can feel with this doctor's prescription. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must bring you a new feeling of energy, and vitality, and be entirely satisfactory or you simply return the empty package and it costs nothing under the guarantee. You are the sole judge of your own satisfaction. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and lasts eight days. As the guarantee fully protects you, you should get your treatment immediately so that you too will know what it is to feel 10 to 20 years younger and full of vigour and vitality. If your chemist fails to supply you with the genuine Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, do not take chances with any imitation or substitute.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1936

New York, July 20.

Previous closing	12.17
To-day's opening	12.17
Difference	Nil
To-day's closing	12.31
Difference	+.14

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1936

Liverpool, July 20.

Previous closing	6.64
To-day's opening	6.59
Difference	—.05
To-day's closing	6.61
Difference	—.03

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May ..... Rs. 220-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, July 20.

Cotton displayed improved sentiment to-day on better local and foreign buying influenced by steadiness abroad but favourable crop reports and the talk that the acreage has been underestimated checks bullish enthusiasm with the result that movements were narrow with traders adopting waiting attitude watching further developments.

Operations in October commenced at 12.17 i.e. unchanged from previous closing. After early steadiness the market advanced on trade and local buying with limited offerings October rising to 12.25 with a very steady tendency.

New York cotton finally closed at 12.31 with a rise of 14 points for October delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 20.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (12.29/12.28) 12.17/12.16
December (12.29/12.24) 12.13/12.13
January (12.21/12.21) 12.12/12.12

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 20.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American July (7.04) 6.96
American October (6.64) 6.56
Egyptian July (10.05) 9.92
Egyptian October (9.96) 9.83

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 20.

Broach cotton for April-May delivery moved between Rs. 219 and Rs. 220 at night. The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs. 220 with New York futures about 10 points up.

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, July 20.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India bought. China sold. Market was quiet."

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 20.

The rates at 3-30 p.m were as follows.

METALS

Tin (£187 1/4 buyers £187 1/2 sellers. Steady) £190 1/2 buyers £192 sellers. Firm.

Lead (£15 5/8 buyers £15 11/16 sellers. Firm) £15 1/8 buyers. No sellers. Firm.

Electrolytic Copper (£40 7/8 to £41 3/8) £41 1/2 to £42

Glasgow Iron (£79) £79

JUTE.

New Crop July August (£16 1/2 paid and buyers) £16 1/2 sellers.

Dunlop June (£19 1/2) £19 1/4 sellers

Lightning June (£18 1/4) £18 sellers.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11) 0-11
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 3/4) 1-3 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9) 1-9

RUBBER

Spot (£7 11/16) £7 3/4 paid and buyers.

Forward (£7 13/16) £7 13/16 paid and sellers.

LINSEED.

Castorseed Bombay July August (£13 3/8) £13 3/8 sellers

Linseed Calcutta July (£13 9/16 sellers) £13 1/2 sellers.

Linseed La Plata July August (£11 1/2 sellers) £11 1/2 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandal July (£15 1/2 sellers) £15 5/16 sellers.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 20.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with October at 79 3/4 and December 78 3/4. The market was quiet but steady with moderate business passing.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 20.

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 1.03 1/8. Prices advanced on scattered local and commission house buying influenced by bullish cables from outside.

RENEWED INTEREST IN HEAVY INDUSTRIES

Wall Street Firm

LONDON, July 20.

The news that Britain has decided to remain in international steel until 1940 renewed interest in heavy industries on Stock Exchange while selective buying in other industrials caused several appreciable gains.

Cable and wireless issues inclined to harden on traffic index 70.3 which was contrary to the seasonal trend which showed improvement on May

Political disturbances in Spain depressed riot intos.

Wall Street was firm notably in farm implements on news of rain in the United States.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

£ £. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, July 20.

Previous closing	5.03 5/32
To-day's opening	5.03 1/4
To-day's closing	5.03

£ £. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, July 20.

Previous closing	5.03
To-day's opening	5.03 1/16
To-day's closing	5.03 1/16
Difference	+.00 1/16

FRANC RATE

London, July 20.

Previous closing	75.90
To-day's opening	75.90
To-day's closing	75.98
Difference	+.08

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 20.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.03 1/16 and then advanced to 5.03 3/16 on better support.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 5.03 1/16.

Franc opened at 75.90 and then weakened to 75.94 on the lack of support.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 75.98.

LONDON SILVER

London, July 20.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 5/8d.	19 5/8d.
Forward	19 5/8d.	19 11/16d.

The market was quietly steady.

LONDON GOLD

London, July 20.

Gold per fine ounce (£6-18-9) £6-18-7

DISCOUNTS

London, July 20.

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 15/16 to 15/16 per cent

4 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent

6 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, July 20. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.73) 5.73 7/8
New York on Bombay (37.98) 37.98
Berlin on Bombay (0.94) 0.94
London on Milan (63.62) 63.62
London on Shanghai (1-2 7/16) 1-2 7/16
London on Kobe (1-2 1/16) 1-2 1/16

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, July 20.

Silver opened quiet steady at Rs. 49/1, 49/1 and 49/2. The market was rather quiet in the absence of any important buying since there was nothing in foreign cables to stir the market while the failure of London to show any improvement caused a slight setback. Prices closed steady at Rs. 49, 49 and 49/1.

Gold opened quiet at Rs. 34/4, 34/0/3 and 34/4/9. Prices eased slightly on scattered local selling and some realising otherwise there was nothing of interest. Prices closed quiet at Rs. 34/3/9, 34/4 and 34/4/6.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, July 20.

Wheat September	4 11 6
Wheat May 1937	4 12 6
Linseed September	8 7 3
Linseed May 1937	7 8 6

The market was quiet.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Teas Fully Steady

CALCUTTA, July 20.

Jutes ruled steady unchanged and fair business was put through. In coals limited business at about quotation prices. Teas continued fully steady. Miscellaneous disclosed no special feature. Government securities opened firm but closed slightly easier. Following were the closing quotations:

Government securities:—Two and threefourth new loan 1948/52 100/15; three and a half per cent Government paper 99/13; three per cent Government paper 91; three and a half per cent loan 1947/50 108/4; three per cent loan 1951/54 104/6; four per cent loan 1950/70 115/10; five per cent loan 1939/44 108/12; five and a half per cent loan 1938/40 108 small lot

Banks:—Reserve Bank 137/12.

Railways:—Dehri Rohtas 13/4; Howrah Amta 127; Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Guaranteed 99 small odd lots.

Coals:—Amalgamated 23/12; New Beerbhoom 1/4; Nazira 6/3; Bally 183; Clive 24 small lots; Chitavalsah pref 132; Gourepore 607; Howrah 49; Hukumchand pref 108 small lots; Kamarhatty 485; Kanknarrah 412/8; New Central 299; Reliance 9 small lot; Indian Copper Corporation 2/7; Sutana Stone Lime 187.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal telephone pref 14/10 small lot; Bhagalpore electric 8/8; Cuttack electric 10/2; Dacca electric 21/4; Jubbulpore electric 14/2; Mirzapure electric 5/2; Muttra electric 11/2; Muzaffarpur electric 14/8; Rangoon telephone 13/10; Shahjahanpur electric 6/8; Britannia building and iron 4/2; Burn and Company ordy 243; Bararee coke 15; Indian wood products 27/12; Bengal paper ordy 114/8 small lots; Midnapore Zemindary 72/8; Bengal Timber 219/8 small lots

Teas:—East India 10/10; Bishnauth 28/4.—A. P.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, July 20.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £99 3/8.

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Monday, July 13, £98 5/8
Tuesday, July 14, £98 7/8
Wednesday, July 15, £99
Thursday July 16 £99 3/8
Friday, July 17, £99 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 20. 3-30 p.m.

Markets generally were firm and fairly active. Industrials generally improved particularly Iron and Steel shares. Giltedgeds were steady. Internationals were steady.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consol (£84 7/8) £84 7/8

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 1/4) £107 3/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109) £109 1/8

5 per cent Indian Loan (£117 3/8) £117 3/8

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 1/8 £106 1/4

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 3/4) £115 3/4

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (19-1 1/2) 19-9

Marks and Spencer Splits Share (£4 3/8) £4 3/8

Hydro Electric (£7 1/2) £7 1/2

Musical Industries (23-1 1/2) 23-1 1/2

Princhin Johnson (47-4 1/2) 47-4 1/2

Imperial Chemical (39-0) 39-0

Imperial Chemical Ordinary (9-4 1/2) 9-4 1/2

Woolsworth New Ford (137-10 1/2) 138-6

Realisation 1930 (£90) £90

Dunlop Rubber (34-4 1/2) 34-4 1/2

University Ordinary (34-9) 34-9

Ford Motors (31-1 1/2) 31-1 1/2

Cable Wires (£6 1/4) £6 1/4

British American Tobacco (116-3) 116-3

Camera A (£8 7/8) £8 7/8

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (159-4 1/2) 159-4 1/2

P and O S N Company Defd (20-10 1/2) 20-10 1/2

Distillers (103-0) 103-0

Bred and Dyers (7-0) 7-6

British Celanese (10-3) 10-3

J and P Coates Ordinary (50-3) 50-3

Courtaulds Ordinary (49-3) 48-10 1/2 Ex Div.

Fine Cotton Spinners (7-7 1/2) 8-3

Westerns Limited Ordinary (30-9) 31-4 1/2

Inter Nickels (£49 3/4) £50 3/8

Bengal Iron and Steel (8-6) 8-6

Tata Iron and Steel (£104) £104

INDIAN LOANS

London, July 20. 3-30 p.m

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£101 1/2) £101 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Indian (£99 1/2) £99 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£116) £116

4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£118 1/2) £118 1/2

4 per cent Indian 1946/53 (£111) £110 1/2

5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£110) £110

5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-42 (£107) £107

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£115) £115 1/2

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (19-0) 18-6

Donaro Tea (43-9) 43-9

Empire of India Ceylon (28-9) 28-9

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (28-0) 27-6

Gula Kelampong (28-9) 28-9

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (32-3) 31-9

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£9) £9

MINING SHARES

Nandy (61-3) 60-7 1/2

Burma Corporation (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2

Rio Tintos (£14) £13

East Rand Proprietors (68-0) 68-0

Rand Imam (£9 1/4) £9 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15) £15

Goddar New (£10 1/2) £10 1/2

Moddar New (41-10 1/2) 41-3

Sub Nigel (£12 1/8) £12 1/8

Spring Mines Split Shares (42-6) 42-6

Union Corporation (£9) £9

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (38-1 1/2) 38-9

Anglo Iranian (81-10 1/2) 82-6

Burma Oil (94-4 1/2) 94-4 1/2

Mexican Eagle (24-3) 24-7 1/2

Shell Transport (97-6) 96-9

Royal Dutch (£36) £36 3/8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£47 1/2) £47 1/2

L M Ford (£23 3/4) £23 3/4

L N E R Defd (£5) £5

Southern Dutch (£22) £22

London Paris 5 per cent (£134 3/4) £134 3/4

London Board G Stock (£105) £104 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 20.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 69 3/8) dol 69 1/2

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 38 3/8) dol 39

U S Steel Common (dol 62 1/2) dol 63 1/4

U S Steel Preference (dol 126 1/4) dol 127 1/4

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay: July 20.

N Y Kaisha's Japan Line s s Toyama Maru of 4386 reg tons, Capt J Kondo arrived from Yokohama via Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Saketo, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo on Saturday with general cargo.

Graham's Trading Coy's s s Britannia of 5281 reg tons, Capt G B Kelly arrived on Sunday from Glasgow via Liverpool, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Port Said and Suez with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N Coy's s s Gurna of 3228 reg tons Capt W Bird arrived on Sunday from Calcutta via Madras and Tuticorin with coal and general cargo.

Mackinnon Mackenzie and Coy's s s Bangalore of 2874 reg tons Capt C L Collings arrived on Sunday from Rotterdam via Middlesbrough London, Southampton, Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said, Suez and Aden with general cargo.

Turner Morrison and Coy's s s Nizam of 3334 reg tons Capt M J McLure arrived on Sunday from Calcutta via Vizagapatam, Cocoanada, Madras, Cuddalore, Tuticorin Cochin and Calicut with general cargo.

B I S N Coy's s s Goalpara of 3216 reg tons Capt N Jamieson arrived from Calcutta via Madras, Pondicherry, Cuddalore, Colombo, Tuticorin, Alleppey, Cochin and Tellicherry with general cargo.

Turner Morrison and Coy's s s Kohinur of 3240 reg tons Capt J Murray arrived from Penawekan via Sourabaya, Samarang, Batavia, Sabang, Colombo, Karachi, Bedi Bunder, Navlakhi, Cutch, Kundla and Bhavnagar with sugar and general cargo.

Lionel Edward's s s Aagtekerk of 4044 reg tons, Capt W Fries arrived from Bremen via Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Port Said Suez, Aden and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay: July 20.

Turner Morrison and Coy's s s Subadar of 3397 reg tons, Capt C A Oakesholt sailed for Calcutta via Bhavnagar with local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N Coy's s s Gharinda of 3212 reg tons, Capt W G Mackay sailed for Rangoon via Cochin and Colombo with local cargo.

Volkart Bros' s s Boringia of 3606 reg tons Capt A Rasmussen sailed for Saigon via Colombo with local and same bottom cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg coy's s s Mount Dirfys of 3217 reg tons Capt L M Macris sailed for Karachi via Bhavnagar, Bedi Bunder, and Navlakhi with local cargo.

Killick Nixon and Coy's s s Silton Hall of 2810 reg tons Capt R G Harrison sailed for Calcutta in water ballast.

LOADING.

Bombay: July 20.

The following steamers entered for Loading on 20-7-36:—

S S. Lindenfels (L E Ltd) for Europe and American Ports.

" Aagtekerk (L E Ltd) for Europe and American Ports via Karachi.

" City of Auckland (F F C and Co) for American Ports via Colombo, Madras and Calcutta.

" Gurna (M M & Co) for Kathiawar Ports and Karachi.

OUR CRICKET

(Continued from Page 6.)

upper hand when one passes by the site of this grand project, for the laying of the plots of turf continually serve to remind one of the unworthy and premature burial of Amarnath's cricket career. It is the men who will guide and control affairs in this edifice that will really matter and those in charge at present have shown themselves sadly lacking of the essential qualifications.

The "Times of India" in a leaderette this morning says: "We have sound reasons for believing that if and when the facts of the whole case are known, these unprejudiced people who have the true interests of Indian Cricket at heart will endorse the Board of Control's decision."

Why not out with these facts and thus not make confusion worse confounded?—Yours, etc.

K. T. G.

July 20.

SOCCER SHOTS

(Continued From Page 4)

not find it very difficult to carry away the trophy to Nasirabad. Anyway, some good football is promised.

Junior Rovers

As was announced before, the Junior Rovers Tournament has now taken definite shape. The "Times of India" has donated a beautiful cup for the tournament. The competition will be open to civilian teams only and players of the first division will be debarred from participating in it. This tournament is being started to give greater encouragement to civilian teams, the need of which the authorities now feel very keenly. I believe most of the matches in this tournament will be played on the I.F.L. ground at Parel. The entries will close on 8th August and the tournament will start on the 17th. Here is another chance for the junior teams to win a beautiful cup. I have no doubt that there will be many aspirants for it by the time the tournament is launched.

M. N. ROY

(Continued From Page 6)

over it. The Communists in India similarly worked in the Congress and built up a powerful working class movement.

The policy of the International was not changed till the Seventh Congress in 1928. During this period there was an upheaval in China. The reorganization of the Koumintang in 1923 with the advice of Lenin had given a new impetus to the Chinese Nationalist movement. The struggle against imperialism raged till 1926-27 but to the misfortune of the Chinese people the Chinese bourgeois betrayed it. Roy went to China to guide the Chinese struggle with Borodin. His stay there was not long enough to change the course of history.

Difference With The International

On his return from China the International shifted to the Left. The sixth Congress changed its line of work and advised a break with the national movement. It insisted on the building up of an independent movement under the exclusive leadership of the working class. This was not in keeping with reality or the teachings of Lenin. Roy opposed it and stoutly criticized it, but he was cornered and expelled from the International. He had faith in his convictions. He believed that his point of view was correct.

Although Roy had indicated a different line of work the decisions of the International were ruthlessly carried out, in all countries and proved very disastrous. In Germany Hitler came to power. The working class movement of all the countries broke up. In India a common front against imperialism could not develop. Labour kept aloof from the mass movement and it collapsed under the battering blows of repression.

For five years of this period Roy has been behind the prison bars. During these years sectarianism has been abandoned by the Communist International itself. In its Seventh Congress, which met after seven years, the international adopted a new line of work. It is the line of united front in each country of radical elements against the forces of reaction. It is working well in France and Spain and so also in this country.

Roy's interest in India's problem has not been limited to the working class only. He recognises the role the middle class has to play in the freedom struggle. His endeavour has been to radicalize it and bring it progressively under the influence of the working class. For this purpose he has carried on incessant propaganda through letters, pamphlets, books and manifestoes for changing the basis of the national movement, to deepen it and democratize. Roy has been writing two books on philosophy in jail, which have been almost completed.

Jawaharlal's Tribute

The man Roy is very little known in India. Much has been written and said about him both by his adherents and opponents. We get a true glimpse of the real man from a simple account which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru gives of his meeting with Roy. He writes:

"I met him in Moscow in November 1927. I had heard a great deal about him and read his brilliant book on the Indian problem. And so I looked forward with interest to this meeting and I was not disappointed. Six feet tall and well built, physically he was a fine specimen of Indian humanity. Intellectually he was alert and keen and even a few minutes' conversation impressed me with his unusual ability. He was obviously a man of intellect and yet he was something more. He was a man of action also, trying always to fit in his action to his thought and eager to seize any opportunity that might offer itself. Firmly convinced of the Marxist view of economics and politics and life he was devoted to the great cause as he conceived it. But he had the pride of intellect also and he was not of the sort that follows another blindly and without questioning. I was impressed by him. Evidently he was not impressed by me. During the years that followed, he wrote many an article in bitter criticism of me and my kind when he dubbed me with considerable truth as petty bourgeois. He used hard words which stung but the memory of our brief meeting remained fresh in my mind and I retained a partiality and a soft corner in my heart for him."

"ROY DAY" IN BOMBAY

To-day's Public Meetings

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Trades Union Congress the Bombay Congress Socialists Party and the All-India Kisan Committee, public meetings will be held to-day (Tuesday) at the following places to observe "Roy-Day," the day on which Mr. M. N. Roy was arrested 5 years ago.

Chaupaty 6-30 p.m. President: Mrs. Maniben Mulji .

Speakers: Dr. Shetty, Mr. V. B. Karnik, K. Sharma, Charles Mascarenas, and R. K. Bhogle.

Lalbaug Maidan 5-30 p.m. President: Mr. R. A. Khedgikar.

Speakers Messrs. Indulal Yajnik, Wamanrao Kulkarni, R. S. Deshpande, S. D. Patil, S. P. Bhise, Z. R. Chaudhary and others.

Fergusson Road Maidan 5-30 p.m. President: Mr. Yusuf Meherally,

Speaker: Messrs. D. B. Karnik, Y. K. Kondvikar, B. T. Rane, K. P. Bhatkar and others.

LAUNCH COLLIDES WITH BUOY

Two Perons Missing

CALCUTTA: July 20.

One person, believed to be a European employee of the Indian General Steam Navigation Company and his Indian servant, are missing—and suspected to be drowned—as a result of the Company's launch "Beluk" colliding to-night against a buoy in the Hooghly river.

Eleven persons were rescued.—A.P.

RETALIATE AGAINST AFGHANISTAN

Nagpur Demand

NAGPUR, July 20.

The Afghan Government's action in what was described as taking away the rights of citizenship and trading of Sikhs and Hindus in Afghanistan evoked a protest at a crowded public meeting of citizens this evening at the Town Hall under the auspices of the Nagpur Nagar Hindu Sabha. Dr. L. V. Paranjpe presided.

After adopting a protest resolution the meeting urged the Government of India to act on the principle of reciprocity and ban the Afghan nationals residing in India from enjoying the right of citizenship and facilities in respect of commercial activity.—A. P.

B. P. C. C. Parliamentary Board

BOMBAY, July 20.

The first meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Parliamentary Committee is expected to be held in the first week of August.

CONGRESS ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN C. P.

NAGPUR, July 20.

Twenty prominent Congressmen were present last evening at Dhantoli, when the Joint Provincial Parliamentary Board met for the first time.

After going through the circulars issued by the Parliamentary Committee, the Board elected Dr. Khare and Mrs. Kale as President and Secretary respectively.

It was resolved to start the election campaign in right earnest.—United Press.

QUETTA CANTONMENT RECONSTRUCTION

Buildings On Californian 'Quake Proof Model

SIMLA: July 20.

Buildings on the Californian Earthquake-Proof Model are to be constructed in the Quetta Cantonment.

The Government of India have accepted tenders submitted by firms in India. No firm in Britain submitted tenders. Work which will commence almost immediately is to be completed by 1938.

It is estimated that the total cost will be Rs. 1,32,00,000.

Groups for which contract documents are now being prepared and the names of contractors are firstly, Messrs. Gammon and Company, Bombay, for three sets of Gurkha and Indian Infantry Lines, secondly, Messrs. Martin and Company, Calcutta, for lines for British Infantry Battalion; thirdly, the Hindustan Construction Company, for British Military Hospital and Indian Military Hospital; fourthly, Hindustan Construction Company, for a group of officers' bungalows and Messes and lastly, the All-India Construction Company, for another group of officers' bungalows.—A.P.

HOWRAH BRIDGE CONTRACT 'CLOSED'!

Bengal Govt. Approves Commissioners' Decision

CALCUTTA: July 20.

It is now finally decided that the new Howrah Bridge will be constructed by the Cleveland Company.

A communication to this effect has just been received by the Calcutta Port Trust from the Bengal Government. It is stated that the Bengal Government approved the Bridge Commissioners' decision at a special meeting recently and consulted the India Government's opinion in the matter.

The India Government replied agreeing with the decision of the Bengal Government and accordingly the latter officially informed the Port Trust confirming the Bridge Commissioners' recommendation giving contract of the bridge to Messrs. Cleveland's, who have now acceded to the purchase of raw materials in India provided the terms are reasonable in the opinion of the Bridge Commissioners.—A.P.

SIMLA SPEEDS UP REFORMS

Negotiations With Cochin And Travancore

TRIVANDUM, July 20.

It is understood here that questions connected with South Indian States, namely, Travancore and Cochin joining the federation will be taken up in the near future by the Government of India and that instructions from Simla are expected to be received soon.

These discussions, it seems likely, will now enter the final stage with the prospective inauguration of the new reforms in April next, the question of Federation has become a live and vital issue, and early decisions are expected to be taken.

The Government of India are expected to declare Cochin as a major port on August 1, and in that connection, preparations are afoot for laying the foundation-stone of the combined railway and road bridge from Ernakulam foreshore to Willingdon Island in Cochin Harbour area by the Maharajah of Cochin about August 13. The length of this bridge will be about two miles, and its commercial importance will be considerable, as it brings the railway straight to the quayside.—A.P.

"PRAJA MANDAL" TO CONTRADICT IT

Bombay Anglo-Indian Paper's Report

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, (By Mail.)

The Prajamadal workers met Dewansaheb yesterday and there was, it is learnt, a free and frank discussion. With reference to the Government Explanation appearing in a "Bombay Anglo-Indian Paper" of July 15, Dewansaheb said that it is not the Government version and the General Secretary, when asked whether such contradiction could be published in their own organ "Prajamandal," Dewansaheb readily agreed.

The editor of the "Prajamandal" told me that he was going to publish in the "Prajamandal", that the statement published in the Bombay paper was not the Government explanation.

FUTURE OF RUBBER CONSUMPTION

Move To Combat Labour Unrest

LONDON, July 20.

In order to combat Labour unrest which it was feared might seriously decrease the United States rubber consumption in the second half of 1936, it is understood, principal American tyre plants from Akron to Los Angeles and elsewhere are facing operatives with the choice of reconciliation or permanently decreased employment in Akron.

"The Financial news" reviewing the rubber industry estimates that if the restriction lapsed after 1938, the world would satisfy requirements at a price not exceeding 6d. but there is little or no prospect of this happening, since the present position vindicates the excellence of the scheme's structure and soundness of the Committee's guiding principle of moderation. The price around 8d., although not high enough to impair the expanding tendency of consumption, would allow the producers profit which is moderate but not really handsome, thereby providing strong stimulus to efficient production and amalgamation of uneconomic estates.—Reuter's Special.

American Cotton

Spot Houses Selling: Generally Favourable Weather

BOMBAY, July 20

Prices on the Cotton market broke sharply on general selling and weakness of grains. Final closing ranged between 13 to 8 points lower.

Spot Houses sold May and December futures against purchase of loan Cotton. Weather conditions all over the areas concerned are quite favourable.

Brokers on Wall Street point to the absence of important selling after the recent advance as an argument supporting a long full and the stock market after showing irregularity closed steady on favourable.

Economic News

The Federal Reserve Board has estimated that of 3,350,000,000 gold and 500,000,000 silver received since 1933 about two-thirds or 2,567,000,000 dollars was the result of net capital movements to the U. S. which is likely to be permanently remaining in the United States.

The New York Cotton market opened at a loss of 1 point with October standing at 12.29 soon after it improved to 12.33+3 being the highest for the day. But thereafter market developed further weakness on alround selling due to favourable weather reports. Considerable easiness followed on general liquidation. Continuous selling pressure has strengthened the market position and hence any bullish occurrence is bound to speed up the prices. Finally Oct. finished at 12.17-13 which was also the lowest for the day. The Spot closed 12.79-14.

The New Orleans future market also ruled weak and closed at a loss of 12 to 13 points for Oct. and Dec. positions. The Spot finished at 12.79-14.

The Liverpool cotton for Oct. futures opened at a drop of 3 points. During the early stage market showed some easiness on scattered realising and hedging operations But later prices recovered on local covering and good trade calling offerings were light. Finally Oct. was quoted at 6.64 (Unchanged). The Spot stood at 740—7.

The East Indian closed with a loss of one point while the Egyptian group lost about 7 to 5 points in both Sakels and Uppers.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. Oct. Highest	12.33+3
N. Y. Oct. Lowest	12.17—13
Liverpool Oct. Highest	6.64—0
Liverpool Oct. Lowest	6.59—5

The following cable advices have been received by the undermentioned firms from their foreign friends:—

Messrs. Patel Brothers:

Liverpool: Bull liquidation improving technical position. Undertone good. Think higher eventually.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co:

New York: Market affected by large selling orders as a hedge against purchases of Pool holding also 12.00 loan cotton. Think market a good purchase on a further break.

New York: Spot houses selling December and May against purchase of loan cotton. No immediate prospects of relief from the drought in Oklahoma. Weather was generally favourable elsewhere.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari:

New York: Cotton tired liquidation due present good prospects. Trade buying steadily scale down. Market would rally sharply on any unfavourable weather. Continuous rains would now be most serious threat to crop prospects.

New York: Reaction has created healthier technical position market now better position respond bullish factors however believe acreage substantially under estimated.

APPROXIMATE STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: October 162 January 138 at Cross Rate 5.02 5/32

Bombay Liverpool: Broach July Aug expected Liverpool July expected Rs. 71 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1937 expected Liverpool May expected Rs. 58 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1937 expected New York May closing Rs. 48 1/4 at Cross Rate 5.02 8/32

STOCK EXCHANGE

Selling Increases

Bombay, July 20

Market opened steady in advance on some support but later on selling pressure by the bear operators specially in Burma was chiefly responsible for quick fall in prices all round.

Market has closed at lowest rates of the day with an easy tendency.

There was a setback all round both in Hydro Electric Mills and Cements in sympathy with the fall in Burma and difference. Government paper however remained steady at Rs. 100/2.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, July 20.

100 Ahm. Advance	295 0
800 Bombay Cotton	10 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	683 2
250 Bradbury	100 0
100 Century	148 12
100 Central India z	243 12
100 Colaba	122 8
100 Coorla	85 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	290 0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6
100 Finaly	115 0
100 Gokak	198 2
1000 Hindustan	1705 0
100 Indore	55 0
100 Khatau	63 12
100 Kohinoor	218 2
250 Laxmi	587 8
100 Madhavji	5 8
250 Madras United	35 0
1000 Morarji	700 0
250 Model	39 0
50 Mysore	81 4
200 New Great	112 8
100 Oosmanshahi	55 0
100 Phoenix	260 0
25 Sassoon Silk	36 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 20

Century 151 148
Bombay Dyeing 687 688 682 683
Kohinoor 218 220 216 217 218/2
Central India 247 243
New Great 112 111 112/8
Simplex
Swadeshi 166 167 166 165
Bundi 37/4 37/6 37/4 37/2
I Cement 510 513 508 509 506 507/8
Punjab 26/8 26/4 26/2
Shahabad 505 501 502
Andhra 1675 1680 1668 1670
Tata Hydro 182/8 181/4
Tata Power 1670 1676 1670 1671 1661 1658
Tram Ord 159/11 159/6
T Steel Defd 722 726 723 727 720 722 708 710 703 705 706
T Steel Ord 181/12 182/8 180 179 178 178/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 164/4 164 163/8
Bellapur 206 207 203
B Steam 305
B Burma 522 526 516 517 502 503/12

1000 Sholapur	1800 0
50 Simplex	65 0
100 Swadeshi	165 0
100 Swan	88 12
25 Tata	9 4
500 Vishnu	1205 0
1000 Western	760 0
BANKS.	
50-100 Baroda	119 0
25-50 Central	36 10
500 Imperial	1600 0
125-500 Imp. Conty.	397 8
50-100 India	136 0
100 Reserve Bank	139 8
5 Union	5 11
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	37 2
70 Gwalior	128 12
160 Indian	506 14
40 Katni Defd.	2370 0
100 Katni Ordinary	387 8
75 Okha	285 0
100 Punjab	26 2
100 Shahabad	502 8
70 United	143 0
INSURANCE.	
15-100 Jupiter	13 2
15-75 New India	48 0
200 Oriental	5605 0
10-50 Vulcan	8 8
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad Old	179 6
100 Andhra Valley	1670 0
10 Ajmer	13 12
50 Bombay Tram	159 6
100 Bombay Suburban	215 0
10 Broach	13 0
100 Karachi	245 0
100 Poona	230 0
100 Surat	191 4
100 Tata Hydro	181 9
1000 Tata Power	1658 12
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	925 0
100 C. Province	99 12
100 Dhond Baramati	108 0
100 Gujrat	91 0
100 Mandra Bhon	101 8
100 Pachora Jamner	96 0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	101 8
500 Tapty Valley	787 8
MININGS.	
10 Shivrajpur	37 4
30 Tata Steel Def.	706 4
75 Tata Steel Ord.	178 8
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	217 8
50 Belapur Sugar	202 8
250 Bombay Steam	305 0
125 Bombay Burma	503 12
50 Bombay Burma Con.	168 12
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	5-7-6
50 Bombay Telephone	118 0
100 Indian Bleaching	118 12
100 Indian Radio Defd.	535 0
100 Indian Radio Ord.	527 8
1000 Port Canning	573 12
15 Scindia	19 0
30 Premier Construction	83 0
25 Tata Oil	18 0
PREFERENCE	
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1485 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	306 4
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	87 0
5 p.c. Central India	527 8
7 p.c. Katni 1st	132 8
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	145 0
7½ p.c. Punjab Cement	13 12
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	158 2
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1607 8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	190 0
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	163 8
5-1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	9-8-0
7 p.c. Vishnu	682 8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 20

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 New Loan 100/14
3 per cent 1951/54 104
3 per cent 1941 104/7
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 100/3
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 108/1
4 per cent 1943 111/2
4 per cent 1960/70 115/9
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/14
5 per cent 1939/44 108/10
5 per cent 1940/43 111/1
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 107/9

TAX-FREE

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 121/5
4 per cent 1954/63 Mysore 111/6
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 123/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/12

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1947 110/10
4 per cent M Deb. 1974 109/10
5 per cent M Deb 1959 119
6 per cent M Deb 1954 131/4
6 per cent B P T 1933 131-4
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 103/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 100 and closed at Rs. 100/2 with a good inquiry.

GOLD AND SILVER

Quite Tone

Bombay, July 20

Gold prices in London on Saturday declined by one penny to £6-18-9 while London Paris Exchange closed at a rise of 5 points to 75.90. Dollar Sterling Cross Rate was quoted at 5.03 5/32. London Silver for Spot and Forward was quoted at 19 5/8d. India bought while China sold.

Turnover of business was small in a steady market. Shanghai T T on London was quoted at 1-2 3/8. Monfreal silver market was dull and prices showed no departure from the previous level.

The local market opened quiet with Shravan at Rs. 49. Business was small and nominal and fluctuations narrow.

In the gold section also no business of importance was reported where also nominal business was reported..

Rates at 2 p.m. were as under:

Silver ready	Rs. 48 15 6
Silver Sravan	Rs. 48 15 6
Silver Bhadrapad	Rs. 49 1 6
Gold ready	Rs. 34 3 10½
Gold Sravan	Rs. 34 4 3
Gold Bhadrapad	Rs. 34 4 7½

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, July 20

B C RATES—	
T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D July.	
December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 Mos.	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	266 1/4
Banks selling T T	264 1/4
Banks buying T T	262 1/4
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	570
Banks buying T T	580
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 1/2
Banks buying T T	77 1/4
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	55 5/8
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	55 3/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	86 3/8
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	80 1/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 3/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	92 3/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 18th instant	4.03 3/32
Japan/London 20th instant	1/2 1/32
Java/London 20th instant	7.34
Hongkong/London 20th instant	1/3 5/8
Shanghai/London 20th instant	1/2 3/8
London/Paris 18th instant	75.90
London/Belgium 18th instant	29.75 1/2
London/Switzerland 18th instant	15.36 1/4
London/Berlin 18th instant	12.46
London/Stockholm 18th instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York 18th instant	5.03
London/Amsterdam 18th instant	7.38 1/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—	Steady.
Gold 17th instant	£6-18-10
Gold 18th instant	£6-18-9
Silver London Ready 17th instant	19 5/8
18th instant	19 5/8
Silver London Forward 17th instant	19 5/8
18th instant	19 5/8
Silver New York Ready. 17th instant	45
18th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos 17th instant	5/8 p.c.
18th instant	5/8 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos 17th instant	3/4 p.c.
18th instant	3/4 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—	
Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.	

The Berar King Edward Memorial Society proposes to award a foreign scholarship for study at an English University. The scholarship will be of the value of £300 for study at the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge and £200 elsewhere, will be ordinarily tenable for three years and will be awarded to a Berar student.

BOMBAY COTTON

Prices Firm

Bombay, July 20

Following a sharp break of 13 points in New York Cotton Exchange, the Bombay cotton market opened quiet with Broach July and May contracts standing at Rs. 233 and Rs. 219/12 respectively.

Continuous decline in foreign markets unnerved the local bulls. Option dealers also remained heavy sellers.

The market gave feeble support to the market but proved useless. Heavy speculative selling brought down the Broach to Rs. 218/8. Tendency is weak.

Liverpool Oct. opened at Rs. 6/9 and was later quoted at Rs. 657-7. Broach Cotton for April having touched at Rs. 217/8 again improved to Rs. 218/4 on scattered buying operations.

The undertone was somewhat firm.

Rates at 5-30 p.m.—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Broach J/A.	232	4	0
Broach A/M.	218	4	0
Oomra July	205	4	0
Oomra D/Jan.	197	0	0
Bengal July	188	8	0
Bengal D/Jan.	157	0	0

Cawnpore Sugar

Cawnpore, July 15.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ryam	8	1	0
Champaran	8	1	0
Samastipur	7	15	6
Japaha	7	10	0
Lohat Siding	8	0	6
Motihari	7	10	0
Narkatiya	7	9	0
Chanpatiya	7	4	6
Marhowrah	8	7	0
Pachrukhi	8	0	0
Pertabpur	7	10	0
Nsew Savan	7	8	0
Gaureepur	7	10	6
Sarayan	7	15	0
Sasamosa	7	8	0
Ghughly	7	8	0
Pharenda	7	8	0
Walterganj	7	7	6
Munderwa 7	7	10	0
Munderwa 5	7	9	0
Munderwa 3	7	8	0
Basti	7	14	0
Ram Kola	7	8	0
Ram Khetan	7	8	0
Luxmiganj	7	8	0
Padrauna	7	8	0
Pipraich	7	8	0
Diamond	7	8	0
Siswa Bazar	7	6	0
Nawabganj	7	9	0
Fursa	7	5	6
Sidholia	7	9	0
Majholia	7	10	0
Bhatni	7	9	6
Sasan (Indian)	7	5	0
Bhavnan	7	10	6
Burwal	7	12	0
Jarwal Road	7	8	0
Balrampur	7	10	0
Khadda	7	6	0
Khadda Local	7	2	6
Reega	7	7	0
Barhani	7	10	0
Biswan	7	7	6
Sakhari	8	0	0
Semapur	8	2	0
Harinagar	8	0	0
Khatkuiyan	7	7	6
Sitalpur	7	12	6
Captainganj	7	8	0
Hathua	7	8	0
Sagauli	7	8	0
Baitalpur	7	8	6
Jhusi	8	2	6
Chitauni	7	5	6
Tamkohi	7	4	6
Harkua	7	8	0
Seohara	7	14	6
Behta	8	0	0
Dehri	8	2	0
Simbhaoli	8	5	0
Sahaganj	7	14	0
Churari (Gaya)	7	10	6
Rampur	8	9	0
Pilibhit	7	1	6
Bareilly	8	0	0
Maholi	7	11	0
Rosa	7	11	0
Gola	7	11	3
Hargaon	7	9	6
Baheri Kesar	8	1	6
Naoly	8	0	0
Begamabad	8	5	0
Bikramganj	8	0	0
	Crushed		
Cawnoore	7	15	0
Gootaiya	8	0	6
Juggilal	7	15	0

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, July 18

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Consolidated Gas	41
United Light and Power	8
American Tel and Tel	171
Western Union Telg	89
Radio Corporation	12
New York Central	40
Baltimore and Ohio R R	21
Erie R R	13
Pennsylvania R R	37
Union Pacific R R	135
United States Steel	63
Imp Jap Govt 6 1/2 per cent 1954	99
Imp Jap Govt 5 1/2 per cent 1965	84
Tokyo Elec Light 6 per cent 1953	78
Com Wealth Aust 4 1/2 per cent 1956	102
Anaconda Copper Mining	38 1/2
General Motor	69 1/2
Packard Motor	11
St Oil of N J	65
Socony	14
Du Pont de Nemours	164
National Dairy	28
Chase Bank	45 1/2
National City Bank	41
Amr Celanese	24
Sun Life of Canada	510
Int Nickel of Canada	50 1/4
American Smelting	86
North Amr Com	33
Montgomery Ward	43
Westvaco Chlorine	26
Can Nat Rly 5 per cent 1969	118
Can Nat Rly 4 1/2 per cent 1956	115
Kingdom of Nor 6 per cent 1944	106
Kingdom of Den 6 per cent 1942	106

Market firm.

Total business: 3/4 million.

MONSOON CURRENT GENERALLY WEAK

Jubbulpore Gets 9 Inches Of Rain

POONA, July 20.

The monsoon has been generally weak outside the West Central Provinces, Central India, East United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, East United Provinces, East Central India, Central India, Central Provinces, Konkan, Mysore and Malabar, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, West United Provinces, West Central India, East Rajputana, Hyderabad and North Madras Coast; while a few falls have occurred in Orissa, Bihar, Southwest Punjab, West Rajputana, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan, South-east Madras and the Madras Deccan.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Jubbulpore 9 inches, Port Blair, Victoria Point 4, Daltonganj, Bhopal, Saugor, Pachmari, Veraval and Mahableshwar 2; and Khandala, Masulipatam, Calicut and Hamsankonda 1 1|2.

FORECAST:—The monsoon will strengthen in the northern half of the peninsula. Rainfall will be widespread in the Central Provinces, Central India, Orissa, Lower Burma and occur locally in the United Provinces.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of July 20 1936

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.024 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8-0 a.m. 81.3 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8-0 a. m. 77.5 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 86.1 degrees 1.0 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 78.8 degrees 2.5 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 84 per cent.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED JULY 20

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.3 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.89 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.68 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

SHOWERS IN CITY AND SUBURBS

BOMBAY, Monday.

Last night and this morning squally weather prevailed in the city and the suburbs, and this is considered as a sign of the strengthening of the monsoon. A few showers fell this morning followed by periods of sunshine.

During the 24 hours ending at 8 a. m., to-day the rainfall was 17 cents recorded at Colaba, 38 cents in the Fort area, 13 cents at Byculla and 37 cents at Matunga.

Rainfall since 1st June, 1936, was 37.16 inches (0.74 above normal), at Colaba, 31.91 inches in the Fort area, 37.31 inches at Byculla and 38.59 inches at Matunga.

The maximum temperature during the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m., to-day was 86.1 degree, one degree above normal and the minimum temperature for the same period was 78.8 degrees, 3 degrees above normal.

CEYLON STATE COUNCIL ELECTION

Dr. A. P. De Zoysa Has To Vacate Seat

COLOMBO, July 17.

Judgment, declaring the election of Dr. A. P. De Zoysa from the Colombo South Constituency to the State Council to be void, was delivered to-day by Mr. Justice Akbar on a petition brought by Dr. E. A. Cooray, the defeated candidate at the election.

The inquiry lasted eleven days and concluded on July 8 when the Judge reserved orders.

The petitioner alleged that Dr. De Zoysa was a Visiting Lecturer of the Government University College and, therefore, held a contract under Government.

Dr. De Zoysa, who argued his own case, denied that his appointment as a Visiting Lecturer involved a contract with Government.

The Judge held that a contract existed. The claim of Dr. Cooray that he should be declared an elected member for Colombo South in Dr. De Zoysa's place was disallowed.

Dr. De Zoysa is a Barrister and a Doctor of Philosophy of the London University and recently gave notice of a motion in the State Council, "that it is illegal to give or receive dowries."

Following the judgment, it is understood a voter in Colombo South has filed a suit claiming damages on the ground that Dr. De Zoysa sat and voted in the State Council "knowing and having reasonable grounds for knowing that he had disqualified himself."

CONDITIONS IN TEA GARDENS

(Continued from page 9.)

been retained at different depots, and arrangements made for treatment of the sick.

In the great majority of gardens in the Assam Valley and else-where, rent-free houses are provided. The houses are most frequently built of mud plastered bamboo and grass walls and thatched roofs. In many gardens there is a better type of house with an iron frame and corrugated iron roof.

In recent years many gardens have spent very large sums on malaria cotnrol, and the results are reported to have been excellent, involving an average reduction of malarial sickness by fifty or sixty per cent, except in areas which could not be brought under control.

GAMES AND SPORTS.

Organized games such as hockey and football are regularly played on the North Bank of the Brahmaputra, and to a lesser degree on the south Bank, the Munda tribe being particularly prominent. Many estates have excellent teams in which employers and labourers play together, and matches between neighboburing estates arouse much enthusiasm.

The total number of children living on tea estates in the Assam Valley was 340,724 with a total number of tea garden schools of 56. The figures for the Surma Valley were 139,046 and 42 respectively.

The application of the Act was extended to the Lakhimpur and Sadiya Frontier Tracts by the Government of Assam with effect from the 1st September 1934.

EFFECTS OF DEPRESSION

The depression from which the tea industry suffered during the previous few years continued. Prices showed a decline. Many estates worked at a loss and the results of the bulk of them compared unfavourably with those of the previous year.

There were 64 cases of illegal and fraudulent recruitment. Recruitment was confined mainly to the gardens situated in the districts of Lakhimpur, Sibsagar, Darrang and Nowgong and the frontier tracts of Lakhimpur and Sadiya. The Surma Valley districts have now a substantial permanently settled force, and less than 300 persons were recruited for these districts. There was no recruitment for any garden in the Goalpara District and only one garden in the Kamrup District recruited labour under the Act. In these two districts the local population is steadily increasing, and it is said to be improbable that there will ever again be any considerable recruitment from outside.

Over 30,000 emigration certificates were issued by the Controller of Emigrant Labour in respect of assisted emigrants.

DECLINE IN MONTHLY INCOME

In the Assam Valley, the average monthly earnings of men women and children settled on tea gardens showed a slight decline. In the Surma Valley, there was a similar fall in the case of men; but those of women and children rose slightly. Customary concessions such as free housing, medical attendance, maternity benefits, etc., were continued throughout the year. One day a week was ordinarily observed as a holiday without pay. Vital statistics showed a predominance of births over deaths (37.21 birth rate: 22.55 death rate). There was only one serious outbreak of epidemic disease, i.e., the Surma Valley Cholera epidemic.

Over 181,000 acres of garden land in Assam were held by labourers who resided on the garden. Apart from this, 341,978 acres of Government land were settled with ex-garden labourers in the Assam Valley and 36,456 in the Surma Valley. The number of disputes between employers and labourers that came to the notice of the magistracy was 27-15 complaints were made by labourers and 12 by employers.

As the Act came into operation only on the 1st October 1933, no emigrant labourer will be due for repatriation in the normal course until October 1936. On special grounds, however, 142 labourers with 124 members of their families a total of 266 persons were repatriated by their employers.

SOME CATTLE PROBLEMS

(Continued from Page 9.)

half a dozen in number while there are about 225 cattle markets or more in Maharashtra alone.

Referring to the observation made by the Agriculturist that there should be an outlet for weak cattle, he has certainly forgotten Indian conditions. India needs cattle for three purposes namely dairy, draught, and manure. Weak cattle are very useful for manure purposes as in the absence of such stock cultivators would be obliged to spend crores of rupees after the manure which their financial condition would never permit. The question is only of having adequate provision of fodder and grazing as was the case in pre-British days. Domestic cattle going in pastures and returning home at night seldom get wild.

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, July 20

The London seeds market ruled irregular, Castorseeds show a rise of ½ penny while Calcutta declined by 1/32. The Buenos Aires closed at a loss of 7 to 14 points. Our market for September opened at Rs. 8-8-6. During the initial stage market remained steady but later prices declined by three quarter of an anna on scattered selling.

Liverpool wheat closed fractionally higher on Saturday. But Chicago wheat declined by about a cent due to heavy realising operations. On Saturday, local wheat showed an improving tendency on upcountry buying orders. But buying element was encountered by heavy selling by the Indore operator. To-day September wheat opened at Rs. 4-11-6 and ruled quiet but later was quoted at Rs. 4-11-3.

Rates at 2 p.m.:

Linseed September	Rs.	8	7
Linseed May	Rs.	7	8
Wheat September	Rs.	4	11
Wheat January	Rs.	4	12
Wheat May	Rs.	4	15

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1936

Soldiers Again In Village Outrage

Alleged Assault On Inhabitants Follows Attempt To Molest Woman

JUBBULPORE, July 20

Precisely on the first anniversary day of the historical Karoundi village incident, in which Private Kennedy, a British Soldier was assaulted by the villagers, and which eventually led to a raid on the defenceless and unarmed villagers of Benda, near Jubbulpore, another deplorable incident of the same nature is reported from a village near Garha, about six miles from here on the Marble Rocks Road.

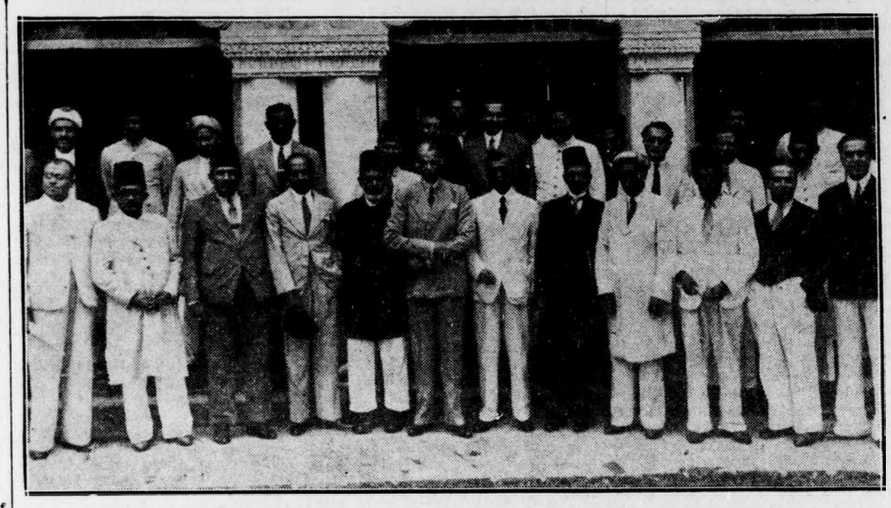
The incident which occurred on Wednesday last, has resulted in injuries to several villagers.

It appears that four British soldiers visited the village and attempted to molest a young woman whom they saw. The cry of the helpless woman, it is alleged, attracted some villagers, who rescued the woman from the soldiers' clutches.

This is said to have infuriated the Tommies, who, after abusing the villagers are alleged to have assaulted them, in the course of which some of the villagers received a number of injuries. Fortunately, Police officers from the Garha Police outpost immediately arrived on information being received, and further developments were averted.

It is reported that the Military officers arrested the soldiers and declared the road leading to the Marble Rocks as "out of bounds" for the soldiers.

Police officers are investigating. Confirmation from the Military Authorities is, however, lacking —United Press.



A meeting of the Bombay Provincial Parliamentary Board of the Muslim League, was held at the Islam Club premises in Bombay on Sunday morning, Mr. M. A. Jinnah (centre) presiding.

"Conscience Clause" For Communal Award

May Be Discussed At Next Meeting Of Congress Parliamentary Committee In August

BOMBAY, Monday.

It is understood that the Congress Central Parliamentary Committee has not yet considered the question of the "conscience clause" It may be recalled that this clause has been the cause of rupture between the Indian National Congress and the Congress Nationalists, who have suggested as a measure of compromise that Congress candidates should be given "freedom of conscience" whenever issues involving the communal Award crop up, either inside or outside the legislatures.

It is likely that the question may come up for discussion at the next meeting of the Committee to be held at Bombay during August prior to the meeting of the All India Congress Committee.

The statement that the Congress Parliamentary Committee has approached some of the present members of the Legislative Councils in the Provinces inviting them to stand on behalf of the Congress for the ensuing elections to the provincial legislatures under the new reforms is contradicted.

There is no question of approaching any one. On the other hand the intending candidates should apply to the Parliamentary Committee who make the final selection of candidates.

Sardar Not going to Wardha.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, M.L.A., Secretary, Congress Central Parliamentary Committee, arrived in Bombay this morning from Nainital.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Parliamentary Committee, is leaving for Bardoli tonight, where he will attend the meeting of the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee to be held on July 22.

He is not proceeding to Wardha as reported previously.

INTERNED & GAGGED?

Notice Served On Socialist Leader Under Punjab C. L. A. Act

MOGA, (By Mail.)

Mr. Kartar Singh of village Landeki Tahsil, Moga, joint secretary, Congress Socialist Party was served with a notice under section 3 of the Punjab Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1935, yesterday late in the evening at Moga when he was returning from village Daodhar after addressing a public meeting.

He has been ordered to remain within the limits of village Landeki and not to take part in any political activities and not to join procession or meeting other than of a purely religious nature of five or more persons.

This order shall remain in force for a year.—United Press.

Kathiawar Maritime States' Conference

BARODA, July 19.

The Conference of certain Maritime States of Kathiawar was recently held at Rajkot.

With the final settlement of Baroda Ports Problem, it seems the Indian Government is very keen on settling the problem of Kathiawar Ports. The Bhavnagar Port problem is a complexity by itself.

The negotiations will continue next week. It is further learnt that on 20th July the problem of entry of States into Federation is likely to be discussed.—United Press.

INTER-COMMUNAL MARRIAGES OPPOSED

Agarwals Throw Out Resolution At Calcutta Session

CALCUTTA, July 20.

The second day's sitting of the All-India Agarwal Mahasabha yesterday evening, Ramkrisyna Dalmia of Bihar presiding, discussed various problems affecting the welfare of the Agarwal community Pandit Madan Monan Malaviya and Babu Rajendra Prasad addressed the gathering.

A resolution recommending the establishment of marriage relationship between different components in the Vaishya community was strongly opposed and rejected by an overwhelming majority. Two resolutions relating to unemployment were adopted. Condemning the Communal Award and deploring the new Constitution as disappointing, the Conference decided that the community should take advantage of the reforms by contesting seats to the Assembly, Councils and District Boards.

The meeting expressed the opinion that purdah should be abolished and untouchability removed.—A. P.

Support For Raja's Bill

LYALLPUR, July 19.

A Harijan conference was held yesterday at village Dhiroki in Tahsil Gojra, which was attended by about 500 Harijans of the district.

Malik Hakumat Rai, pleader, Secretary of Harijan Sevak Sangh Lyallpur, and Pandit Somadev addressed the conference.

A resolution was passed supporting Mr. Raja's removal of civil disabilities bill pending before the Legislative Assembly.—United Press.

The Hon. Sir D. Young, Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court, left for England on Saturday with Mr. C. A. H. Townsend (right), Revenue Minister of Bahawalpur.

STARTING TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

During Commemoration Of Golden Jubilee Of D. A. V. College

Mr. V. N. Sethi, Secretary, D. A. V. College, Managing Committee, Lahore, in a statement to the Press writes:—

It has been decided to commemorate the Golden Jubilee of the D. A. V. College by founding a 1st Class Technical Institute which will be a unique contribution to the cause of technical education in the Punjab. An appeal made for funds for this new venture has met with a generous response.

DEPENDING ON PUBLIC PATRONAGE

In the end may I observe that the D. A. V. College depends entirely on public patronage. It has never taken any Government Grant. It has been built by the selfless and noble work of generations of men. It stands upon the foundations of self-sacrifice and self-abnegation, of which, Mahatma Hans Raj is an outstanding example.

INDO-JAP TRADE PACT PROSPECT

Negotiations Between Two Government Representatives Commence

SIMLA, July 20.

The Indo-Japanese trade negotiations commenced at 11 o'clock this morning when Mr. Kikoji Yonozawa, representing the Japanese Government, met Mr. Steward, Commerce Secretary, representing the Government of India in the latter's room in the Secretariat.

To-day's talks were of a preliminary nature and concerned with the procedure to be followed in the conduct of negotiations between these two delegates. While more expeditious disposal may be expected from talks between the two delegates than from round table talks between a larger number of delegates, the fact remains that constant references to respective Governments will be inevitable and may cause some delay.

However as issues are clear cut and material available regarding the working of the current agreement admits of little controversy, negotiations which began to-day should end far more quickly than was the case three years ago.—A. P.

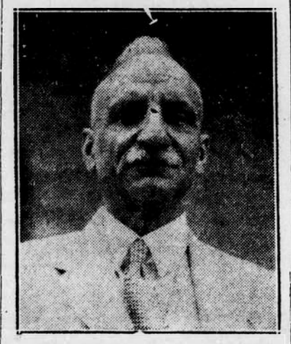
Delegates Will Meet Again On July 23

SIMLA, July 20.

A communique says:—"Negotiations in regard to the conclusion of a Trade Agreement between India and Japan were opened today when Mr. Yonobawa, Consul-General for Japan met Mr. Stewart, Commerce Secretary, Government of India. Conversations of the delegates related only to the procedure to be followed throughout the negotiations and no questions of substance were raised.

The delegates will meet again on Thursday, July 23.

The Associated Press understands that the interval is intended to enable Mr. Yonozawa to cable to Tokio the terms of the agenda and procedure with regard to it and receive instructions.—A.P.



Justice Rai Bahadur Jailal of the Lahore High Court, sailed for England on Saturday.

"END OPPRESSION IN PALESTINE"

Allahabad Appeal To Indian Princes

ALLAHABAD, July 19.

The Provincial Palestine Conference which concluded its two day sittings to-day appointed a council of action with powers to co-operate to arrange for holding of meetings in every town and village of India where support for the programme adopted by the conference will be enlisted and measures taken to translate it into action immediately.

The conference also adopted another resolution appealing to all independent Islamic Powers and Muslim Rulers of Indian States to do what they could to terminate the oppressioni in Palestine, maintain sanctity of Palestine by bringing influences to bear upon British Government and League of Nations.

The President of the conference was empowered to take necessary measure in this connection.—A. P.

LUCKNOW DECISIONS WELCOMED IN AMERICA

The Executive Secretary, India Independence Central Committee, Detroit, Michigan (U.S.A.), writes:—

I have been asked by the India Independence Central Committee of Detroit, Michigan, to forward to you, for favour of publication, a copy of the following resolution passed by the Committee at a meeting held on June 7, 1936.

"The Presidential address at the 49th Session of the Indian National Congress, and the resolutions passed by that body were put up before a meeting of the India Independence Central Committee, held on June 7, 1936. It was unanimously decided by the Committee to congratulate the President, Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru for his masterly exposition of the present situation in India regarding important issues which confront the country.

DEPARTURE FROM PAST.

It was considered as noteworthy on the part of the Congress for adopting a bold policy—a departure from the old—which would eventually widen its background by trying to take its place in world politics. The Committee approved wholeheartedly, especially the resolution organising a Foreign Department of the A.I.C.C., 'with a view to create and maintain contact with Indians overseas, and with international, national, labour, and other organisations abroad with whom co-operation is possible and is likely to help in the cause of Indian freedom'

For the achievement of this object the Committee considered it necessary that only authorised Congress organizations should be established in Foreign Countries, including the U.S.A., as early as freedom.

"The Committee also expressed its particular approval of the resolution relating to mass contacts and developing a radical, economic programme so as to make the Congress a real political expression of the Indian Masses."

ELECTION PLANS FOR C. P.

Congress And Harijans Get Busy

NAGPUR, July 20.

The first meeting of the C. P. and Berar Provincial Congress Parliamentary Board held last night, attended by twenty Congress leaders from all parts of the Province, unanimously elected Dr. N. B. Khare, M.L.A., as president and Mrs. Anusuyabai Kale as secretary.

The Board considered the circulars received from the Central Parliamentary Board and decided it should function through the Provincial Congress Committee with headquarters at Nagpur. The Board further resolved to invite applications before August 31 from those persons seeking election to the Council of State for one seat allotted to the Central Provinces.

Harijans' Board

A meeting of the depressed classes under the presidency of Mr. R. D. Wasnik formed a Parliamentary Board of 21 members and District Committees composed of seven each, to organise election campaign and set up Harijan candidates in the primary elections to be held in December next.—A.P.

Brisk Enrolment Of Congress Members

BARODA, July 19.

Enrolment of Congress members is briskly going on in all parts of Kathiawar. Within a short time 500 members including 50 women have been enrolled in Palitana.

While Kathiawar's quota is 7,000 members more than 4,000 members have already been enrolled.—United Press.

Congress Candidates For Sind Assembly

(From Our Correspondent)
HYDERABAD (Sind)
(By Mail)

The following persons are the probable candidates, who are standing on Congress ticket for the forthcoming Sind Assembly election. The other names will shortly be announced and consent of the Provincial Congress Committee will be obtained:—

Prof. Ghanshyam Jethanand Shivdasani, President, Hyderabad Congress Committee from ward one of Hyderabad City, Mr. Hunsraj Mulchand Parwani, Vice-President, Kotri Municipality and President Kotri Congress Committee from Dadu, Ram B. Motwani from Larkana, Nevandram from Sahiti and Pamnani from Rohri.

Sub-Inspector Nimonker of Wardha is being prosecuted before the First Class Magistrate, Nagpur, on the alleged charge of forcibly taking over charge of a bus from the driver and driving it without licence, as a result of which the bus turned turtle resulting in injuries to 13 persons.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade—

IT'S SO QUIET HERE— --WHY DOESN'T INSPECTOR WADE COME BACK?
THIS PLACE FRIGHTENS ME--- I FEEL AS IF SOMETHING TERRIBLE IS GOING TO---
I'M GETTING SILLY --- WHAT CAN HAPPEN?
6-24
A King By Night
LYMAN ANDERSON
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